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REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

The Holy Bible, according to the Authorised Version, with the exception of the Substitution of the Original Hebrew Names in place of the English Words "Lord" *and* "God," *&c.* Westley and Davis. 1830.

Of all the books which for some time past it has been our province to criticise, few have less verified their pretensions than this: it is, indeed, lamentable to witness the facility with which the mere reader of our English Bible may be led astray by the ignorance of incompetent pretenders to correct it. In a case of such vast importance as the present, it is our duty fearlessly to expose error; nor are we guilty of severity, nor yet of injustice, when we assert, that there is not *one* page in this production free from blunders, which prove the "emendator" to be unacquainted with the grammatical principles of the Hebrew tongue. Nor can we award better praise to his taste; for, whilst we notice in the names, *which he has not corrected*, the masoretic vowels as they stand in the received translation, we notwithstanding remark in those, *which he has corrected*, the barbarous and incongruous system of Hutchinson, Bate, and Parkhurst, sometimes strictly adopted, sometimes anomalously combined with the masoretic vowels. Had he applied his labours to a fair and just correction of the errors which exist in our version, or had he enriched it with critical annotations, he would have been deserving of our most unqualified praise: but we fear that should his book acquire a great circulation, it will be injurious to religion; and that in his attempts to distinguish the divine hypostases in the Hebrew text, he has rather lost sight of the elevated notion of the Christian Trinity, and favoured the idea of absolute Tritheism.

Thus, he commences by informing us, that "in the Scriptures of the Old Testament, *Jehoveh Alehim, the Holy Ones*, are distinguished by distinct names, to wit, *Aleh*, the Father, *Al*, the Son, and *Ruach*, the Holy Ghost, which define, what we call persons, the Greeks hypostases, and the ancient Jews sephiroth in Jehoveh;"—and elsewhere speaks of "*Al*, the son of *Aleh*." In this singular sentence, we observe Ruach written according to the vowel-points, and Jehoveh also written according to them in the second syllable, but according to Parkhurst's scheme in the third; whereas, had he uniformly followed the mode which he has adopted, he would have written the one Ruch, and the other Jeheveh, or Jeveh. When, however, he proceeds to acquaint us, that *Aleh* is predicated distinctly of the Father, and *Al* of the Son, after a most careful examination of the Hebrew Bible, we find ourselves utterly at a loss to discover his authority for the assertion, and are, on the contrary, persuaded, that both *El* (not *Al*) אֵל and *Elohim* (not *Alehim*) אֱלֹהִים are perfectly synonymous; for no such word as *Aleh* is applied to God in the Hebrew page; and that he does not intend *Eloah* אֱלוֹהַּ we are certified by himself, when he distorts this sacred name into *Alueh*: but, as we shall shew, it is simply an imaginary singular, with which he has supplied אֱלֹהִים —since, in every instance in which אֱלָהּ occurs as the name of God, it is *a Chaldee word*, being in fact equivalent to the Syriac ܐܠܗ. We will not affirm, that אֱלָהּ *never* existed in the Hebrew language; but we confidently affirm, that it is no where found in this sense in the purer Hebrew of the Bible. That *Al* also is not exclusively predicated of the Son, is evident not only from the Old Testament itself, but from our Saviour's application of passages from it in the New; for instance, in that exclamation which he made on the cross, from Psal. xxii. 1, the Hebrew word is אֵל —*would he then have addressed this exclamation to Himself?* which must have been the case, if this writer be correct. We are likewise of opinion, that he is in some degree of error respecting the sephiroth, because, although there be three pre-eminently exalted above the rest, *their actual number is ten;* and because the Greek ὑποστάσεις are decidedly the partzuphim, פַּרְצוּפִים of the Jews.

Further, this writer objects to the title *Lord*, because it "is the English of the Hebrew word *Baal*;" but he assuredly cannot intend to imply, that our version makes it signify *Lord* in the same sense as יְהוָה —since the merest tyro in Hebrew literature must be aware, that בָּעַל is only rendered *Lord* in the sense of the Latin *potens* followed by a genitive, whence Cocceius has admirably interpreted it ὁ ἴχων, as בַּעַל כָּנָף *winged*, Prov. i. 17, &c. &c.; and even where it is emphatically applied to the sun, as an idol, the word הַשָּׁמַיִם is understood:—hence we read of בַּעַל פְּעוֹר—בַּעַל זְבוּב and the like, in which the *particular* idols are defined. But יְהוָה on the contrary, is intrinsically indicative of *the Essence* of Deity, and having relation to God's eternity, past, present, and future, cannot be more aptly expressed, unless it be by *the* term *self-subsistent;* and as this name is *always* marked in our translation by the word LORD in large capitals, which is *never* the case with Lord when it is a translation of בָּעַל —it is impossible that any mistake can arise.

But *Aleh*, *Alehim*, and *Alehi*, which we should call *Elohim* and *Elohei*, for the former is a name not to be discovered, appear to be the chief objects of his care: and it is not a little amusing to perceive him justifying his violation of one of the plainest rules in the Hebrew grammar, and claiming a right to consider Alehi as Aleh with the inseparable pronoun, by asserting the grammatical construction to be "in direct opposition to the commandment of Jehovah, who says, *Thou shalt not add unto the word which I command thee.*" Notwithstanding this observation, however, he hesitates not to render אֱלֹהֵי שֵׁם *the* Aleh of Shem, אֱלֹהֵי אֲבִיכֶם *the* Aleh of your father, &c., in which he either forgets his *pronoun*, or metamorphoses it into the article. It is therefore apparent, that whilst he is pretending to *correct* our version, he has mistaken the form of אֱלֹהִים in regimine for his imaginary singular with the pronoun of the first person: in fact, he *has affirmed* "Alehi" to be the singular, and "Alehim" to be the plural. But, had he more carefully consulted his Hebrew Bible, and acquired the rudiments of the language from better elementary works, he must have been aware, that אֱלֹהִים with the first inseparable pronoun singular is אֱלֹהַי *Elohai:* and we will take the liberty of inquiring of him, if his canon were correct, would not the other pronouns joined to Aleh be, Alehka, Alehk, Aleho or Alehu, Alehnu, Alehkem, Alehken, &c. &c., of which there is not one example in the whole Bible? And, if Alehim or Elohim were a name exclusively belonging to the true God, *whence is it applied in the Scriptures to idols?* and if it be not such an exclusive name, did not our translators shew their sense by rendering it *God*? and if *Al* or *El* be *only* predicated of the Son, *whence is that title also applied to idols*, as in Exod. xxxiv. 14, Psalm lxxxi. 10, Deut. xxxii. 12, Mal. ii. 11? Whence is it used in the plural form אֵלִים and even applied to cedars and mountains, as אַרְזֵי אֵל —הַרְרֵי אֵל? Suffice it to adduce, as a specimen of the nonsense, which this notion has occasioned, the last verse in this fasciculus, viz. Deut. x. 17. "For Jehovah * is your Aleh, my Aleh, the Alehim, and is my Adon, the Adonim, the Al, the Great," &c., which is the more unpardonable, as our translation is correct, and conformable to common sense.

Before, however, we dismiss the subject, we must notice the manner in which he brings the New Testament in support of his criticisms as an "unerring authority;" for, although it be such in points of faith, it is often unavailing in points of criticism; because the writers frequently quoted the Old Testament from the LXX. *ad literam*, or by way of accommodation,

* Equally incomprehensible is his version of Exod. iii. 14, "And Alehim said unto Moses, *Ehjeh that Ehjeh.*" Its incorrectness must be evident to every Hebraist.

or even *memoritèr*, as Carpzov and other eminent critics have fully shewn. The two instances which he has cited are singularly unfortunate; the first, from Mark xv. 34, has already been noticed, in which the original Hebrew is אֵלִי, the Ηλὶ of St. Matthew; and the writer should have known, that this exclamation was not pure Hebrew, but Aramæan; wherefore his remarks fall to the ground: the other* is in direct refutation of his ideas, and in full corroboration of the received rules of the grammar; yet he says, "but as the pronoun *my* is in such cases affixed, we thereby learn that *he*, who is *the Aleh* of Abraham, is also *my Aleh* to all Abraham's seed," the meaning of which we cannot comprehend. These names, however, like the Hutchinsonians, he derives from אָלָה *juravit, devovit, exsecrationem pronuntiavit*, whence he makes Alueh or Eloah "one accursed, or subject to a curse," in support of which he distorts the well-known passage in Job xix. 25, 26, 27; but it is clear to the merest philologer, that this is but the *secondary* sense of אָלָה, and that the *primary* is undoubtedly retained in the Arabic ﺍﻟﻪ *he adored*, and the Syriac ܐܠܗ *he deified or adored*. Respecting אִישׁ also, he is equally unlucky, for it closely answers to *vir*, as a hero and as a husband; but according to him it "denotes a man in authority, and is generally applied to men who have been circumcised: it probably distinguishes a regenerated, or circumcised man, from an uncircumcised, or natural man." Notwithstanding this discovery, however, it is applied in the Scriptures to the male sex even of brutes, Gen. ii. 23, vii. 2, and sometimes synecdochicè to *both sexes*, and often indefinitely means *any one*, quilibet. Nay, it is even applied to *wicked men*, as אִישׁ אָוֶן *a wicked man*,—אִישׁ לְשׁוֹן *a detractor*,—אִישׁ דָּמִים וּמִרְמָה *a blood-thirsty and deceitful man*,—אִישׁ חֲמָס *a cruel man*, &c. In the proper names, also, of which he has given a list, he has made equal errors, which we have not space to notice; nor has he in one place shewn the true force of י before a vowel, which is *Y*, not *J*, as it stands both in our and his version.

Who the writer is, we know not: his signature is *Keseph*: does he mean כַּשָּׁף *a conjuror?*

* Mark xii. 26. It is curious to remark how he evades the difficulty in Gen. xxxiii. 20, respecting El-Elohei-Israel, which he renders Al-Alehi-Ishral: for, had he followed his rule, it would have been Al, the Aleh of Ishral, which would have made Al and Aleh the same person.

Travels in various Parts of Peru; including a Year's Residence in Potosi. By Edmond Temple, Knight of the Royal Order of Charles III. 2 vols. 8vo. London, 1830. Colburn and Bentley.

THE lovers of foreign travel have here a most agreeable companion to escort them through Peru, conduct them to the rich Potosi, and, both by his observant and conversational powers, (for his writings deserve that character), present a multitude of interesting scenes and curious objects to them in a very amusing and pleasing manner. With the tastes of a gentleman, and the information of a man of the world, our author, in clearing broad and almost uninhabited plains, in mixing with society in towns and cities, in estimating the productions of nature, and in discussing the mining capabilities of the country, is equally at home, and always entertaining. On the last subject, indeed, for the investigation of which his mission was undertaken, the intelligence is of great importance; but as we, and the mass of our readers, are more concerned in general than in particular speculations, we shall, at least in this paper, illustrate the work before us by a few extracts, descriptive of various parts of Peru and its people.

"The Indians, who in this part of the country accompany travellers, although still called *postilions*, are no longer mounted. Throughout Peru they bear a despatch or perform a day's journey on foot with more alacrity than a horseman. I have heard wonderful stories of their performances. This very day my *pedestrian postilion* accompanied me with the greatest ease seven leagues, which I travelled at the rate of something more than four miles an hour, without a single stop; for it rained heavily, and I hurried as fast as my wretched animal was capable of going. This young man told me that he was not an *andador*, literally *a goer*, but that he had many companions who had gone, and frequently go, within the day, from Escara to Caiza, twenty-one post leagues, which is a distance little less than seventy English miles. I have heard that it is not uncommon for one of these *andadores* to perform *thirty* leagues from sunrise to sunset. The Peruvians are generally middle-sized, muscular men; I have seldom seen one who would be admitted into any of our grenadier companies. They live chiefly on vegetables, of which the Indian corn and potato are the principal. They are not so abstemious with respect to drink, being very fond of their native *chica*, and of fermented liquors of every sort. They are extremely humble; and although they have given proofs of desperate courage and ferocity when roused to vengeance, they are nevertheless of a timid disposition, and as peaceably inclined as they are represented to have been, when Pizarro, their murderous conqueror, invaded them three hundred years ago. Their dress, excepting the hat, which is precisely the shape of Don Quixote's helmet without the niche in it, reminded me of that of the peasantry of Connaught. They wear coarse brown frieze cloth breeches, with the waistband very low, and always open at the knees, the buttons being for ornament, not for use. Shirts are seldom worn; the legs are bare, with the exception of pieces of hide under the soles of the feet, tied sandal-fashion round the instep and toes. An Englishman, and indeed every impartial traveller, of whatever country he may be, must admit, in spite of poetry, that the most beautiful women in the world are the English; compared with them, the female Indians are far from handsome, but I have seen some very finely formed. They become mothers at an age which, in England, is considered little more than that of childhood, but here it is rather unusual to see an Indian girl who has passed her fifteenth year, without her *waw-waw* (child) upon her back. At one time the Spanish government passed a law, '*pour augmenter le nombre des gens qui paient le tribut*,' enacting, that all Indians of the age of fifteen should marry; and fixing the age of fourteen for the male Indians, and thirteen for the females, as a fit and proper age to enter into the marriage state. It has been truly observed that, under the ripening sun of these climates, the charms and beauties of the female sex are developed long before they put forth their blossoms in northern regions. Their decay, however, is equally premature; women may be seen old at twenty. The dress of the female Indians consists of a petticoat, worn much shorter by the unmarried than by those that are married, and a scarf of sundry colours round the shoulders, which is pinned on one side of the chest with a *topa*, a large silver pin, occasionally of handsome workmanship; but sometimes they use a spoon, the handle of which being pointed serves as a pin, in a manner similar to that in which the ancient Britons used bodkins of bone and ivory to fasten their garments. *Cholas*, those descended from Spanish and Indian parents, and whom some call 'native peasants,' are very fond of dress and ornament; I have seen them with *topas* of gold, set with pearls and precious stones, of considerable value."

Approach to, and arrival at Potosi.

"The road, as I advanced, although in no respect improved in itself, indicated the approach to a town of consideration. It was no longer an unfrequented solitude, as I had been accustomed to find it. Peasantry, with droves of asses and flocks of beautiful llamas, were to be seen passing to and fro; some strolling lazily to the city, laden with fruits, vegetables, Indian corn, flour, charcoal, fire-wood, and other necessaries; some returning from the market at a brisk pace, after disposing of their burdens, and hastening many leagues into the fruitful valleys of the country to renew them. Indians, male and female, with poultry, milk, eggs, and sundry commodities for consumption, enlivened the way, and apprised the hungry traveller, that although surrounded by bleak, uncultivated, and *uncultivable* mountains, he was still in the land of the living. Suddenly appeared before me, in the distance, a high mountain of a reddish brown colour, in the shape of a perfect cone, and altogether distinct in its appearance from any thing of the kind I had ever seen. There was no mistaking it: it was that mountain which was made known to the world by the merest accident—by an Indian who, in pursuit of a llama up the steep, to save himself from falling caught hold of a shrub, which being torn from the soil, exposed a mass of solid silver at the roots; it was that mountain, incapable of producing even a blade of grass, which yet had attractions sufficient to cause a city to be built at its base, at one time containing a hundred thousand inhabitants; it was that mountain whose hidden treasures have withstood the laborious plunder of two hundred and fifty years, and still remain unexhausted. Having said thus much of the new and striking object before me, I need scarcely add that it was the celebrated mountain of Potosi. Onward I rode, cheered by seeing the beacon which indicated the termination of my long journey. Not so my jaded mule; it received no stimulus from that which to me acted as an exhilarating draught. Forty miles upon a bad road (my mule assured me it was full forty-five) is a wearisome distance before breakfast for either man or beast; and mine, every mile I now advanced, gave indubitable evidence of exhausted strength; yet the means of refreshment were far distant from us both. Patience and perseverance were our only solace; and with these two efficacious virtues, I believe in my heart honestly adhered to by both of us, we mutually assisted each other: I by alighting to walk up hills and steeps, the mule, when I remounted, by jogging on, if the path happened to be free from rocks and stones; for

the approach even to the *Imperial City* is nothing more than a rugged path tracked out by the footsteps of men and animals. From the top of every eminence that I ascended for the last two hours of my journey, I felt a longing expectation of obtaining a view of the town; because to behold even at a distance the abode of rest, at the conclusion of a long voyage or journey, is a consolation which every traveller anxiously seeks, and enjoys with sensations of real pleasure; but this consolation is denied in approaching Potosi: neither house, nor dome, nor steeple, is to be seen at a distance. The last curve round the base of the silver mountain, whose pointed top was now far above my head in a cloudless deep blue sky, brought me at once upon the town, which, with its ruined suburbs, covered a vast extent beneath me; and in ten minutes more, I was at the post-house in the centre of it. But it is not in the post-house that the traveller is to expect repose or comfort; for even here, that abode is no better than the worst in any miserable village; there is no decent apartment to retire to, no refreshment to be obtained, no bed to rest upon, not even a chair to sit on, nor accommodation of any kind. After throwing some barley to my poor mule, I sallied forth with my letters of introduction, in search of a dinner; for although I had not breakfasted, dinner-hour had arrived; and there being no tavern in Potosi wherein to obtain one, I was obliged to *sponge*, and succeeded, to my infinite gratification, in the house of Don Raymundo Hereña, a respectable shopkeeper, who probably never before had such a famished guest at his table. In the evening I sought Monsieur Garda, the first agent despatched by the directors to this country, upon forming the Potosi Association. Without having ever before seen each other, we met as intimate friends, because each knew the situation of each; and being embarked in the same boat, the feelings of companionship were reciprocal. After much interesting conversation with Monsieur Garda, it cannot be matter of surprise that gradually my suppressed yawns should have given frequent notice of defrauded sleep, and intimated my desire to wish 'good night.' I retired to a very tolerable house, rented for the Association; in one of the empty, unfurnished rooms of which I made myself a bed; and I believe, that before the sun had withdrawn his last ray from the summit of the mountain of Potosi, I might have been numbered among the happy upon earth, if happiness consists in undisturbed repose, free from all the cares and troubles of the world."

Next day, the author says, (March 20th, 1826): "Early to bed with those who are not naturally of a lazy habit occasions early rising. Before the first bell tolled for mass in the neighbouring church of Santo Domingo, I was already in the principal square of the town, looking up with admiration at the wonderful mountain, which rises like a colossal sugar-loaf above it to the height of nearly three thousand feet, and which, although half an hour's walk distant, yet seems so close, that if it were to fall over, it would, to all appearance, overwhelm the whole city. A South American, who ascended to the top of this mountain, has given us the following effusion upon the good and bad effects of the riches it has produced. 'The sublimity of the surrounding scenery did not so much interest my feelings as the celebrated mountain which has poured forth its *lavas* of silver upon the world—to animate enterprise and reward industry; to pamper the luxurious, and minister to the comforts of the sober and virtuous; to disseminate knowledge and religion; and to spread the desolations of war; marshalling armies in the field, and pointing the thunder of navies upon the ocean; filling cities with monuments of taste and art, and overwhelming them with ruin; founding mighty empires, and levelling them in the dust; inciting, in short, to virtue and to crime, and being the source of much good, and the root of all evil in the world.'"

Of Potosi itself we are told:

"The Indians, who compose one half of the inhabitants, are, in every sense of the expression, 'a swinish multitude,' but those who consider themselves so much their superiors are not, in every particular, a great deal better. Twenty years ago, the population of this city was reduced to half of what it once contained, and now it does not exceed twelve thousand souls. I entered two or three of the plundered and dismantled churches, the walls of which formerly were, in some instances, literally covered with decorations of pure silver. I strolled round that immense uncouth pile, the Casa Moneda, or Royal Mint, erected at the cost of two millions of dollars. The common average coined within its walls for many years was four millions annually, being at the rate of upwards of ten thousand dollars a-day the whole year round."

Retracing our steps to Trancas, we meet with the following strange custom.

"About ten leagues from Trancas, where we stopped to change horses, we found the few houses that lately composed the hamlet in ruins, from the effect of the earthquake. A woman of the place was busily employed in making a Franciscan friar's dress for her son, two years old; he had been unwell, and during his illness, the mother vowed to Saint Francis, that if he would have the goodness to restore her son to health, she would make him a friar of his order. Saint Francis obligingly interfered, and the child of course recovered. He has now his head shaved in the shape of the tonsure, and is only waiting for his frock, cowl, and sandals, to fulfil his mother's vow. In Spain and Portugal, I have seen children of all ages dressed as nuns, monks, or friars, in consequence of vows of this kind. Their appearance to strangers is truly ridiculous; but I doubt if even their patron saints could view a number of nuns and friars, from five to ten years of age, playing at leap-frog or other gambols, without being very much amused."

Our next extract contains some curious remarks on national manners.

"Proprietors of houses in England, judging from their own cases, may imagine, that keeping 'open house' for travellers is attended with very great trouble and expense. According to the customs of England it certainly would be so, but in South America it is neither troublesome nor expensive. Here is no calling for chambermaids to prepare a room, no disturbing the housekeeper from her tea to air a pair of sheets, no demand upon the butler for a bottle of wine, nor upon the cook for any extra exercise of his art, nor upon coachman or grooms to take care of carriages and horses. The traveller alights at the door of a house, which he enters, and accosts those he may chance to see, saying, 'God keep ye, gentlemen!' to which a similar reply is given. The traveller then says, 'With your permission, señores, I shall stop here for the night.'—'With the greatest pleasure,' is the reply. Here ends, nine times out of ten, the whole of the trouble or interference between the parties. The traveller points to a spot, either inside or outside the house, according to the state of the weather, where he wishes his *muchaco* (servant) to spread his saddle-cloths; these being three or four fold, are sufficiently large to lie upon, and, with his saddle under his head and poncho or cloak over him, complete the bed. Some few, who like their luxuries, carry a small mattress, and sometimes even a portable bedstead; but nothing of the kind is given or expected either at a public or private house, for the very best reason—because they have nothing of the kind to give. The traveller also carries with him his *alforjas*, a species of haversack with provisions; but if he happens to arrive at the family meal-time, he is invited to partake, which invitation is usually declined, because it is usually complimentary, and nothing more. In South America, as in Spain, ceremonious compliments are too frequently indulged in; offers and promises of every thing, without meaning or intending any thing, are of daily occurrence; but this general rule has of course its exceptions, for it would be strange to say, that there are not as truly generous minds in South America and in Spain as in any other part of the world; yet even the very best are addicted to empty compliments altogether unknown among Englishmen. Should you, for instance, chance to admire a valuable necklace, a watch, a ring, or a handsome horse, the owner, although unacquainted with you, immediately makes an obeisance, and says, '*Està a la disposicion de V.*' 'It is at your service;' but never expects you to accept the proffered gift. It must, no doubt, have occurred to others as well as to myself, in both Spain and South America, when speaking in praise of a lady, be she wife or daughter, in the presence of the husband or father, to have received from the latter the generous offer—'*Señor, està a la disposicion de V.*' Promises are made most liberally by the South Americans, but the performance of them is not so common. Ask, or casually express a wish, for any thing that may be distant or difficult to be obtained, and some person present will be sure to say, '*Puede haver,*' 'It may be had;' or, '*Si, porque non?*' 'Yes,—why not?' or, '*Veremos,*' 'We shall see;' or, '*Piuede V. cuidado,*' 'You may rely upon it;' although, at the same time, there is neither any intention nor perhaps any possibility of fulfilling the promise. A candid denial or refusal is considered a breach of civility, and they cannot find in their hearts to deprive you of the momentary hope which their compliment may perhaps hold out."

The above quotations may serve, for the present, as illustrations of these very entertaining and instructive volumes, to which we intend again to pay our devoirs.

The Orlando Furioso, translated into English Verse, from the Italian of Ludovico Ariosto; with Notes. By William Stewart Rose. Vol. VII. London, 1829. J. Murray.

We think we may best liken this wild and beautiful work to an enchanted palace, filled with wonders, and haunted by strange, sweet music. To this castle of the olden time, Mr. Rose is guide, and flings open portal after portal, displaying its hidden treasures. Of the portion now before us, we can only say it equals its predecessors; the same skill of the poet is shewn in the gracefully translated stanzas; the same research of the historian in the careful and erudite notes. In choosing a quotation, we are induced to select Rinaldo's emancipation from his passion for Angelica, as

an admirable illustration of Ariosto's powers of allegory.

" Wend where the warrior will, an-end or wide,
Ever with him is that accursed Pest:
Nor knows he how from her to be untied,
Albeit his courser plunges without rest.
Like a leaf quakes his heart within his side,
Not that the snakes in other mode molest,
But they such horror and such loathing bred,
He shrieks, he groans, and gladly would be dead.

By gloomiest track and blindest path he still
Threaded the tangled forest here and there;
By thorniest valley and by roughest hill,
And wheresoever darkest was the air;
Thus hoping to have rid him of that ill,
Hideous, abominable, poisonous Care;
Beneath whose gripe he foully might have fared,
But that one quickly to his aid repaired.

But aid, and in good time, a horseman bore,
Equipt with arms of beauteous steel and clear;
For crest, a broken yoke the stranger wore;
Red flames upon his yellow shield appear:
So was the courser's housing broidered o'er,
As the proud surcoat of the cavalier.
His lance he grasped, his sword was in its place,
And at his saddle hung a burning mace.

That warrior's mace a fire eternal fills,
Whose lasting fuel ever blazes bright;
And goodly buckler, tempered corslet thrills,
And solid helm; then needs the approaching knight
Must make him way, wherever 'tis his will
To turn his inextinguishable light.
Nor of less help in need Rinaldo stands,
To save him from the cruel monster's hands.

The stranger horseman, like a warrior bold,
Where he that hubbub hears, doth thither swoop,
Until he sees the beast, whose snakes enfold
Rinaldo, linked in many a loathsome loop,
Who sweats at once with heat and quakes with cold,
Nor can he thrust the monster from his croup.
Arrived the stranger smote her in the flank,
Who on the near side of the courser sank:

But scarcely was on earth extended, ere
She rose and shook her snakes in volumed spire.
The knight no more assails her with the spear;
But is resolved to plague the foe with fire:
He gripes the mace and thunders in her rear
With frequent blows, like tempest in its ire;
Nor leaves a moment to that monster fell
To strike one stroke in answer, ill or well;

And, while he chases her or holds at bay,
Smites her and venges many a foul affront,
Counsels the paladin, without delay,
To take the road which scales the neighbouring mount:
He took that proffered counsel and that way,
And without stop, or turning back his front,
Pricked furiously till he was out of sight;
Though hard to clamber was the rugged height.

The stranger, when he to her dark retreat
Had driven from upper light that beast of hell,
(Where she herself doth ever gnaw and eat,
While from her thousand eyes tears ceaseless well)
Followed the knight, to guide his wandering feet;
And overtook him on the highest swell;
Then placed himself beside the cavalier
Him from those dark and gloomy parts to steer.

When him returned beheld Montalban's knight,
' That countless thanks were due to him,' he said,
' And that at all times, as a debt of right,
His life should be for his advantage paid.
Of him he next demands, how he is hight,
That he may know and tell who brought him aid;
And among worthy warriors, and before
King Charles, exalt his prowess evermore.'

The stranger answered: ' Let it irk not thee
That I not now my name to thee display;
Ere longer by a yard the shadows be,
This will I signify; a short delay.'
Wending together, they a river see
Whose murmurs woo the traveller from his way,
And shepherd-swain, by whiles, to their green brink;
There an oblivion of their love to drink.

My lord, that fountain's chilling stream and clear
Extinguished love; Angelica of yore
Drinking thereof, for good Montalban's peer
Conceived that hate she nourished evermore;
And if she once displeased the cavalier,
And he to her such passing hatred bore,
For this no other cause occasion gave,
My lord, save drinking of this chilly wave.

Arriving at that limpid river's side,
The cavalier that with Rinaldo goes,
Reined-in his courser, hot with toil, and cried,
' Here 'twere not ill, meseemeth, to repose.'
—' It cannot but be well' (the peer replied),
' Because, beside that mid-day fiercely glows,
I have so suffered from that hideous Pest,
As sweet and needful shall I welcome rest.'

Upon the green sward lit the martial two,
While their loose horses through the forest fed;
And from their brows the burnished helmets threw
On that flowered herbage, yellow, green, and red.
Rinaldo to the liquid crystal flew,
By heat and thirst unto the river sped;
And with one draught of that cold liquor drove
Out of his burning bosom thirst and love.

When as Rinaldo, sated with the draught,
Raising his head the stranger knight espied,
And saw that he, repentant, every thought
Of that so frantic love had put aside,
He reared himself, and said with semblance haught
That which he would not say before, and cried:
' Rinaldo, know that I am hight Disdain,
Bound hither but to break thy worthless chain.' "

A passion, says some author, has two chief pleasures—its beginning and its ending; and we cannot be too thankful for the last.

Field Sports of the North of Europe; comprised in a Personal Narrative of a Residence in Sweden and Norway, in the Years 1827-8. By L. Lloyd, Esq. With numerous Engravings. 2 vols. 8vo. London, 1830. Colburn and Bentley.

We wish—but for one thing which shall be nameless, as it would savour a little of the sordid, which we hate, detest, and execrate—we wish, but for one thing, that the *Literary Gazette* were the *Sporting Magazine;* and we wish also that we were Nimrod! Then would we do justice, with gusto, to Mr. Lloyd's trout-fishing and capercali-shooting, and wolf-trapping, and bear-hunting, and elk, hare, owl, eagle, wild-cat, badger, glutton, lynx, fox, *et cetera*, chasing and destroying; to the grand battues called skalls, and to all the adventures and anecdotes therewith connected;—

" Hunt all his huntings o'er again,
And with him slay the slain."

But alas! we are only fireside instead of fire-lock folks; and to hunt the slipper is a more likely recreation with us than to hunt the bear. During the late hard frost, indeed, if our double-barrel (kept for the terror of thieves and burglars) had had a lock, we might, in common with our brethren of Cockney-land, have enjoyed the battnes against the larks, tom-tits, and other small deer in the fields and by the hedges hereabouts; but owing to the deficiency above alluded to, our sporting for the season (that is to say, the unseasonable season) was prevented. We are thus, from want of recent practice, still more incompetent to compile an able and sufficient criticism on Mr. Lloyd's work; and we should hardly know which way to turn ourselves (like a bear in a skall, shot at from every side), were it not that it abounds with so many entertaining anecdotes, stories, and remarks, that, aim where we may, we cannot miss hitting something.

But though full of sporting details, we should be unjust to these volumes, did we not observe that they also contain much information relative to the Scandinavian peninsula, its customs, the manners of its people, and other matters more usual in books of travel. In these respects, we have seldom met with a publication of more intelligence, conveyed in a less presuming form; and we must say, in a word, that, independently of his animated descriptions of field sports, Mr. Lloyd is otherwise a very amusing and instructive author. But we will now let him speak for himself.

" I was inclined to think, that as the Scandinavian peninsula and the adjoining countries had recently been explored by so many travellers, the generality of readers would have felt little interested in any information regarding the ordinary objects of attention that it might have been in my power to give. For these reasons I have thought it best to confine my narrative to a limited period (the season 1827-8), and mainly to sporting subjects—more particularly to the *chasse* of the bear, which, at any rate, has the charm of novelty in its favour. I have also stated many circumstances regarding the natural history of that animal, as well as of the wolf, elk, &c., together with particulars relative to the capercali, or coq du bois, and other birds, as likewise to the finny tribe common to the Scandinavian waters. These may, I trust, be interesting not only to the sportsman but to the naturalist. Rather numerous details will be found respecting the manner of destroying wild beasts in skalls; the extensive and scientific preparations for which, and the vast number of persons engaged, assume rather the appearance of a warlike armament than the chase of wild beasts. On this account, I presume, the information given will be perused with curiosity. Though the contents of the following pages are principally of a sporting nature, I have sometimes digressed, and made a few general observations respecting Sweden and Norway and their inhabitants, which may not be altogether uninteresting to the reader. As the pursuit of the bear, during my residence abroad, was a favourite one with me, it will be found, that, in addition to what fell under my own immediate observation, I have given many anecdotes relating to that animal, which, though doubtless founded on fact, are occasionally, perhaps, a little embellished. Out of these, together with the detail of my own personal adventures, a pretty good idea may be formed of Bruin when in his native wilds; and if any one of my readers should visit the Scandinavian forests for the purpose of attacking him, he will know, to a certain extent, what kind of antagonist he may expect to encounter."

This is a fair and modest account of what the book really is; and four years' residence has certainly enabled Mr. Lloyd to give us one of the best descriptions of Sweden, &c. with which the public has ever been gratified. But to the game:— Game is scarce throughout the peninsula.

" When a sportsman first visits Sweden, he would be led to imagine, from the nature of the country, that game might be very abundant: but he will soon find the contrary to be the case; for he may often walk for hours together in the finest shooting-grounds imaginable, without finding a bird or other animal. For a while, I was at a loss to account for this scarcity, which I knew not whether to attribute to the climate, the vermin, or other cause. But after passing some time in Sweden, my wonder ceased; and it was then no longer surprising that there should be so little game, (I here speak of the country generally,) but that there should be any at all; as, from the constant war that is carried on against it throughout the whole year, and this in spite of the laws enacted for its preservation, one would be inclined to think game would be exterminated altogether. In the summer, and often when the birds are hardly out of their shells, the slaughter is commenced both with traps and guns; and during the subsequent long winters, of some five or six months' duration, every device which the ingenuity of man can invent, is put into execution to destroy them. The spring of the year, however, during the period of incubation, is the most fatal to the feathered tribe; for at that time birds are, of course, more easy of approach, and they are then, at least such is the case in most parts of Sweden, destroyed without mercy."

Even the bears are slain in their winter-sleep; and, in short, there seems to be no sort of security for fish, fowl, or flesh, *feræ naturæ*, in all the land or waters of Scandinavia. The race of our friend Bruin has thus been nearly extirpated; in spite of all their saving

qualities of running, walking, swimming, scratching, clawing, tearing, patting, biting, hugging, and snoozing,—for indeed their persecutions appear to be what no bear could bear.

"The female bear carries her young about six months, and brings forth when in her den at the end of January, or in the course of February. The cubs, when first born, are very small; not, however, *mishapen lumps*, as it used to be said, which the mother licked into form, but bears in miniature. She has from one to four at a birth, which she suckles, according to Mr. Forsell, 'until the summer is well advanced.' Although the mother takes no nourishment during the time she continues in her den, she nevertheless preserves her condition tolerably well, and her teats furnish milk in abundance; for this reason, the cubs are usually found to be very fat when they are taken in the den. Should she again be with young in the same year, she does not, according to Mr. Falk, suffer her former cubs to share her den the next winter, but prepares them quarters in her neighbourhood: the succeeding summer, however, she is followed by both litters, who pass the ensuing winter, all together, in the mother's den. Though I cannot from personal observation verify the latter statement, I have reason to believe it is true; indeed, one of the most celebrated chasseurs in the north of Europe, an occasional companion of mine in the forest, assured me that he himself once found two distinct litters of cubs in the same den with the mother. 'She-bears,' Mr. Falk farther observes, 'do not breed three years in succession: when the young are of a proper growth, (which, I believe, is not until they are three years of age,) she separates from them entirely.' The bear is a fast and good swimmer, and in hot weather bathes frequently; he climbs well, but in descending trees or precipices always comes down backwards. His sight is sharp, and senses of hearing and smelling are excellent: for these reasons, it is not often that he is to be seen. He walks with facility on his hind-legs, and in that position can bear the heaviest burdens. Indeed, Mr. Nilsson says, 'a bear has been seen walking on his hinder feet along a small tree (stock) that stretched across a river, bearing a dead horse in his fore-paws.' Though his gait is awkward, the bear can, if he pleases, as I shall by and by have occasion to shew, go at a great pace. According to Mr. Falk, he grows to about his twentieth, and lives until his fiftieth year. The Scandinavian bear, the male at least, (for the female is smaller,) occasionally attains to a very great size. Indeed, I myself killed one of these animals that weighed four hundred and sixty pounds; and as this was in the winter-time, when, from his stomach being contracted, (which, as I have just now stated, is the case with those animals at that season of the year,) he was probably lighter by fifty or sixty pounds than he would have been during the autumnal months. Mr. Professor Nilsson states, that 'they attain to five hundred weight.' Mr. Falk, however, goes much farther; for he says, in his little pamphlet, that he once killed a bear in a skall, 'so uncommonly large, that when slung on a pole, ten men could with difficulty carry him a short distance.' He adds farther, 'His weight could not be precisely stated; but,' according to his opinion, and he had seen numbers of large and small bears, 'he weighed unflayed at least two skippunds victualic weight, or near seven hundred and fifty pounds English.' This bear, which was killed during the autumnal months, Mr. Falk described to have had so enormous a stomach as almost to resemble a cow in calf.' This animal's skull, however, which is now in my possession, is not at all remarkable in point of size. He did not die tamely; for, after receiving several balls, he dashed at the cordon of people who encompassed him on all sides, and, according to the same author, severely wounded no less than seven of them in succession. 'One of the men he bit in thirty-seven different places, and so seriously in the head, that his brains were visible.' Though the people gallantly endeavoured to stop the progress of this monster, he broke through all opposition, and for the moment made his escape: very fortunately, however, a minute or two afterwards Mr. Falk succeeded in putting him *hors de combat*. Though this bear was of so enormous a size, one of Mr. Falk's underkeepers, the most celebrated chasseur in that part of the country, who saw it, and of whom I shall have occasion to speak much hereafter, assured me he himself had killed one still larger, the skin of which was, by his account, of such an extraordinary size, that I am really afraid to repeat its dimensions. He added farther, that its fat alone weighed one hundred weight, and that its *wrists* (in formation much resembling those of a human being) were of so great a thickness, that with his united hands, which were none of the smallest, he was unable to span either of them by upwards of an inch. This bear, however, he admitted, was very considerably larger than any other that he ever killed; indeed, by his account, it must have been a Daniel Lambert among his species. The powers of such animals as those of which I have just been speaking, must of course be tremendous; and it can, therefore, readily be imagined, that the inhabitants of Scandinavia have some little reason for the saying common among them, that the bear, together with the wit of one man, has the strength of ten. Some better idea of the prowess of a large bear may, however, be formed, when I state, on the authority of Mr. Falk, 'that several instances have occurred in Wermeland, within the last few years, of their climbing on to the roofs of cow-houses: these they have then torn off; and having thus gained admittance to the poor animals confined within, they slaughtered and actually carried them away by shoving, or lifting them through the aperture by which they themselves had entered.' I have heard of another bear, which, after being desperately wounded, ran at the man who fired at him, who took refuge behind a young tree; this the bear then embraced with his arms, thinking possibly it was his opponent he had got hold of: he was then, however, in his last agonies, and presently fell dead to the ground, tearing up the tree by the roots in his fall."

The annexed is an illustration of the instinct of these animals:—

"As soon as the old bear heard the people advancing upon her, she drove her cubs, as is usually the case when they are in danger, up into the trees, or into holes and other places of concealment, for safety. This was known from the cries of the cubs; for on these occasions, the mother generally resorts to considerable violence to accomplish her purpose. She then continued her retreat."

Frederick the First, who ruled in Sweden about a hundred years ago, was a famous bear-hunter, and the archives of the state retain authentic records of his exploits. The following are specimens, and written by M. Schönberg, the king's principal chasseur, the then Lord Maryborough of Sweden:—

"'The 15th of January, 1722, I had the honour to organise this hunt (which was only one thousand six hundred paces in circumference), likewise in the parish of Tuna in Dalecarlia, in which four bears were ringed; and although, according to orders, fires were lighted behind the nets, &c. surrounding the skall-plats, yet the bears never moved out of their quarters; all the four lay quiet together in a sand-bank. Wherefore, when his majesty came to the hunt, he resolved to shoot them in the den, which was executed in the following manner: — I advanced before, carrying on my arm one of his majesty's rifles; immediately after, his majesty followed in person; after him huntsman Floton with two rifles on his arm; and after him, Colonel Lars Hierta, who had also a rifle. It was farther ordered, that a huntsman should follow fifty or sixty paces behind, with a couple of the large hounds; and that the other huntsmen should stand ready, with the whole of the dogs, immediately within the nets; but that all the other attendants should remain without. When I, who went before, came so near that I could see where the bears lay, I shewed them to his majesty, and presented to him his rifle, who immediately fired at one who sat himself up in the den when he saw us; which was pointed so well, that he instantly fell dead, having received the ball between the eyes. The others, notwithstanding this, never moved, but lay perfectly quiet, as if they had been dead. The huntsman, directly after the first shot, presented to his majesty one of the rifles which he carried, and I took back the one that was discharged, when the king fired a second time; and as the bears still remained quiet, the huntsman delivered to him the other rifle, and took from him the second that was discharged, when his majesty immediately fired a third shot at the bears; but even yet not one of them moved. Upon this, the king would not fire again, but ordered that in case any bear was still alive, the dogs should be set upon it, and for that purpose they were unloosed. But as the dogs did not see the bears, or know where the den was, they ran backwards and forwards within the skall-plats, until I was ordered to go to the den to see how matters stood. The bears permitted me to approach within four or five paces, when three of them sprang out, the fourth remaining dead on the spot. Two of those that sprang out had both been shot through the body, and the third was quite untouched. The two that were wounded were taken by the dogs; but the third, which was not wounded, was driven on to his majesty's skreen, where Colonel Hierta and the other gentlemen of the suite received permission to go and shoot him, and which they accordingly did. His majesty, in the meantime proceeded to the parsonage at Tuna, highly pleased at this extraordinary sport, and at the gratification he experienced in getting three shots at bears in their den, as it was the first time the king had had an opportunity of shooting at any bear in his winter-quarters, and which also never happened again. When the hunt was over, his majesty proceeded the next day to Stockholm, and I received permission to shoot the four bears which I had reported to him were ringed in Westmanland, and which I also did three days afterwards on my journey home. In the wood called Har, near Nötbo, there lay a capital bear ringed; but as this bear, when the hunt was about half-driven, ran on the people, and severely wounded four or five men, the king ordered that all the dogs, which amounted to about sixty, should be let loose upon him, which was accordingly done, when he at once killed six or seven of them;

but he was afterwards mastered by the others, so that I was enabled to give him a couple of thrusts through the body with my hanger, which, together with his life, put an end to all his fury and ferocity.' The dogs, in the time of King Frederick, were, to judge by the representation of those animals at Drottningholm, of a very superior kind to what one generally sees in Sweden at the present day. They appear to have been large and powerful brutes, and are represented with spiked collars about their necks, in actual conflict with the bear. These dogs, however, were said, if I remember right, to have come from Germany or Russia. Among other anecdotes relating to Frederick the First that came to my knowledge, the following, which was obligingly furnished to me by Captain Ehrenlund, of the Swedish army, may not be altogether uninteresting: I give it in that gentleman's own words. 'In the year 1737, a skall was organised near the village of Hallsta, in the parish of Tierp, in the province of Upland, at which a large bear was found and driven out of his retreat, but did not advance to the king; neither had it escaped through the line of huntsmen. The king, displeased at not getting a shot, reprimanded his ranger, or royal huntsman, Schönberg, who conducted the hunt, and insisted that no bear had been roused. In vain did Schönberg allege that several persons had seen the bear; and that he supposed the same was concealed in a hole, under a hill, which lay within the skall-plats; and he requested permission to make another attempt with his men to find him. The king, who did not accede to this proposal, set off, evidently displeased, to the residence of the clergyman in the parish of Heidunge, situated in Westmanland, about thirty miles from Tierp, in order that he might, on the following day, shoot a female bear with two young ones, which were in the neighbourhood. Schönberg, much mortified at this event, asked one of his assistants, a determined man of the name of Hillerström, how the king could be convinced that the bear was still remaining in the skall-plats? To which the latter answered, 'If I can get made to-night, at Ullfors forge, some iron shears (Jern-Saxar), and am furnished with money to pay some strong fellows whom I know, I shall endeavour to take the bear (which is certainly to be found under the hill) alive, and convey him afterwards to Huddunge.' Schönberg, fully convinced of Hillerström's courage, consented to his wishes; and upon that, drove on to Huddunge, where he had also to conduct a hunt. Hillerström, provided with the iron shears and strong ropes from the aforesaid forge, proceeded to the hill, kept watch on the bear during the night; and, after several vain attempts to get him out, he daringly crept into the hole, and poked him with a long stick: upon which the bear rushed past him; but in so doing, from the narrowness of the opening, he gave him a violent squeeze. The people, however, who were placed on the outside, on his bolting from his lair, instantly pressed him down with four iron shears, which they judiciously applied to his neck and loins; and they at the same time gave him a severe blow on the forehead, with the flat or back-side of an axe, which had the effect of stunning and disabling him. The bear was now bound on a sledge, and conveyed to Huddunge parsonage, where the king passed the second night, after he had shot the beforementioned three bears, and was consequently in good humour. Hillerström, before daybreak, arrived with the bear, and immediately informed Schönberg of the fortunate result of the undertaking, who requested and obtained permission to see the king as soon as he was awake. Upon which, Schönberg reported that the bear, who at the Tierp hunt had escaped into the cavern under the hill, had been taken by Hillerström, and at present lay alive, bound in the court-yard. The king, both astonished and pleased, desired Hillerström to be called in, that he might hear his account, how he had captured the bear. After which the king said to Schönberg, 'Here, I present you with my watch, on condition that you give Hillerström your silver one;'—and to Hilerström, 'You shall be furnished with a new huntsman's uniform, and receive from my stud at Strömsholm a good horse.' After breakfast, when the king was desirous to shoot the bear, which lay in the middle of the yard, opposite the steps leading into the house, (the German and Swedish huntsmen being formed on opposite sides,) he gave orders that the bear should be unbound, as he wished to shoot him as he ran off; but as the order was not given to any particular huntsman, all stood still, until the king, after some moments of general silence, said to Hillerström, 'You took the bear: you will, no doubt, venture to unbind him.' As the harmony between the Swedish and German huntsmen was never particularly good. Hillerström replied, as he went up to the bear, 'The Germans might surely be able to loosen him, when the Swedes could take him.' Hillerström leisurely cut, with his hunting-knife, the cords with which the bear was bound—all except one, which remained round the neck; but as he still lay quiet, Hillerström gave him a smart lash with his hunting-whip, on the hind quarters; upon which the bear sprang up, with a terrible growl, and was shot by the king ten or twelve paces from the sledge on which he had lain. The king then presented Schönberg with the rifle he had used. At the moment the bear sprang out of the sledge, several of the German huntsmen ran from their places to a little building in the vicinity; but all the Swedes stood immovable. To prove that the apprehension shewn by the Germans was unfounded, the king ordered two pigeons to be taken from the dove-cot, the one blue, the other white, which should be thrown up by a German huntsman; at the same time naming which of them should be shot. The huntsman, who cast up both at the same instant, exclaimed, 'The blue, your majesty;' and immediately the king, with his rifle, shot the blue pigeon.' * * * *

"The king, of whom I have just narrated so many anecdotes, had a very large lion presented to him by one of the Barbary powers. There were at this time several bears kept by the butchers about the shambles in Stockholm, and his majesty, being anxious to witness a rencontre between one of these animals and the lion, ordered them to be brought into contact with each other. In the lion's den there were two apartments, into one of which the bear was introduced. On the lion, however, getting access to that animal, he found him posted in a corner; when, going up to him, he gave him a slight rap with his paw, as if to see of what materials his visiter was composed. The bear, not liking this kind of salutation, growled, and endeavoured to parry it. This made the lion angry; when 'with one fell swoop,' with his paw, as the story goes, he laid the bear dead at his feet. It is of course idle to make a comparison between the powers of the lion and the bear from the anecdote I have just related. I think, however, that there are bears to be found in the Scandinavian forests, that even the lord of the African deserts would find some difficulty in annihilating at a single blow."

The following are more modern anecdotes of bear-hunting, even of the present day. In 1790, a skall (that is, the surrounding of a tract by a cordon of persons, and driving all the animals, by closing in, to a centre), conducted in the usual way, led to this incident:

"One man, an old soldier, who was attached to the hallet, or stationary division of the skall, thought proper to place himself in advance of the rest in a narrow defile, through which, from his knowledge of the country, he thought it probable the bear would pass. He was right in his conjecture, for the animal soon afterwards made his appearance, and faced directly towards him. On this he levelled and attempted to discharge his piece; but, owing to the morning being wet, the priming had got damp, and the gun missed fire. The bear was now close upon him, though it is probable, that if he had stepped to the one side, he might still have escaped; but, instead of adopting this prudent course, he attempted to drive the muzzle of his gun, to which, however, no bayonet was attached, down the throat of the enraged brute. This attack the bear parried with the skill of a fencing-master; when, after wresting the gun out of the hands of the man, he quickly laid him prostrate. All might still have ended well; for the bear, after smelling at his antagonist, who was lying motionless and holding his breath, as if he had been dead, left him almost unhurt. The animal then went to the gun, which was only at two or three feet distance, and began to overhaul it with his paws. The poor soldier, however, who had brought his musket to the skall contrary to the orders of his officers, and knowing that if it was injured he should be severely punished, on seeing the apparent jeopardy in which it was placed, quietly stretched out his hand, and laid hold of one end of it, the bear having it fast by the other. On observing this movement, and that the man in consequence was alive, the bear again attacked him; when, seizing him with his teeth by the back of the head, as he was lying with his face to the ground, he tore off the whole of his scalp, from the nape of the neck upwards, so that it merely hung to the forehead by a strip of skin. The poor fellow, who knew that his safety depended upon his remaining motionless, kept as quiet as he was able; and the bear, without doing him much farther injury, laid himself along his body. Whilst this was going forward, many of the people, and Captain Eurenius among the rest, suspecting what had happened, hastened towards the spot, and advanced within twelve or fifteen paces of the scene of action: here they found the bear still lying upon the body of the unfortunate man: sometimes the animal was occupying himself in licking the blood from his bare skull, and at others in eyeing the people:—all, however, were afraid to fire, thinking either that they might hit the man, or that, even if they killed the bear, he might in his last agonies still farther mutilate the poor sufferer. In this position, Captain Eurenius asserted that the soldier and the bear remained for a considerable time, until at last the latter quitted his victim and slowly began to retreat, when, a tremendous fire being opened upon him, he instantly fell dead. On hearing the shots, the poor soldier jumped up, his scalp hanging over his face so as completely to blind him; when, throwing it back with his hands, he ran towards his comrades like a madman, frantically exclaiming, 'The bear, the bear!' The mis-

chief, however, was done, and was irreparable. The only assistance he could receive was rendered to him by a surgeon, who happened to be present, and who severed the little skin which connected the scalp with the forehead, and then dressed the wound in the best manner he was able. The scalp, when separated from the head, Captain Eurenius described as exactly resembling a peruke. In one sense, the catastrophe was fortunate for the poor soldier. At this time every one in the army was obliged to wear his hair of a certain form, and he in consequence, being now without any, immediately got his discharge."

At another skall, when the bear was driven to her last resources, she, being sorely beset, "kept wheeling about from side to side to defend herself against her numerous foes, several of whom she laid prostrate; and would otherwise have injured them, had not her jaw been previously fractured with a ball. Among the party was the wife of a soldier, a very powerful woman of about forty years of age, who greatly distinguished herself on this occasion. Wishing to have a share in the honours of the day, she armed herself with a stout cudgel, with which she hesitated not to give the poor bear a tremendous blow upon the head. The animal, however, did not think this treatment quite fair; and not exactly understanding the deference due to the sex, sent her heels into the place where her head ought to have been, to the no small amusement of the bystanders. Nothing daunted by what had happened, the woman caught up another stick, the former having been broken owing to the force of the blow, and again began to belabour the bear; this the beast resented, as at first, by again tumbling her over. Still, our Amazon was not satisfied, for, laying hold of a third cudgel (the second, like the first, having snapt in two), she renewed her attacks upon Bruin, and, in return, had to perform a third somerset in the air. The bear, being at last fairly exhausted from wounds and loss of blood, fell dead amid the shouts of her enemies."

The ferocity of the bear is shewn by many tales: —

"On a Sunday afternoon, whilst two or three children were herding cattle on a Svedgefall in the forest, in the vicinity of Gras, a hamlet situated at sixteen or eighteen miles to the southward of my quarters, a large bear suddenly dashed in among them. The brute first despatched a sheep, which happened to come in his way, and then a well-grown heifer: this last, in spite of the cries of the children, he then carried over a strong fence of four or five feet in height, which surrounded the Svedge-fall, when, together with his prey, he was soon lost sight of in the thicket. The children now collected together the remainder of their charge, and made the best of their way to Gras, where they resided. * *

"Now that I am speaking of the bear's attacks upon cattle, I am reminded of an anecdote related to me by Jan Finne. The circumstance, he stated, occurred some years before, at only about twenty miles from Stjern: 'A bull was attacked in the forest by a rather small bear, when, striking his horns into his assailant, he pinned him against a tree. In this situation they were both found dead; the bull from starvation, the bear from wounds.'

But we must now conclude; and that our review, from being all directed to one topic, may not be thought unbearable, we shall give a few lines touching another animal—the great horned owl, which abounds in the Scandinavian forests.

"These owls, (says Mr. Lloyd,) Doctor Mellerborg assured me, will sometimes destroy dogs. Indeed, he himself once knew an instance of the kind. He stated another circumstance shewing the ferocity of these birds, which came under his immediate notice. Two men were in the forest for the purpose of gathering berries, when one of them happening to approach near to the nest of the owl, she pounced upon him, whilst he was in the act of stooping, and, fixing her talons in his back, wounded him very severely. His companion, however, was fortunately near at hand, when, catching up a stick, he lost no time in destroying the furious bird. Mr. Nilsson states, that these owls not unfrequently engage in combat with the eagle himself, and that they often come off victorious. These powerful and voracious birds, that gentleman remarks, occasionally kill the fawns of the stag, roebuck, and reindeer. The largest of the birds common to the Scandinavian forests, such as the capercali, often become their prey. The hooting of these owls may often be heard during the night-time in the northern forests; the sound, which is a most melancholy one, and which has given rise to many superstitions, is audible at a long distance."

And here we close, trusting that our quotations will render the author as agreeable to others as he has been to us. Of the sport, such as it is, principally treated of in these pages, he seems to have been passionately fond; and we are convinced, that any young nobleman or gentleman who may wish to visit Sweden, if they had the good fortune to engage Mr. Lloyd, would have in him a most excellent and incomparable bear-leader.

Cloudesley: a Tale. By the Author of "Caleb Williams." 3 vols. 12mo. London, 1830. Colburn and Bentley.

INVENTOR of a style as original as it is striking, we believe there are few writers whose works have left deeper traces both in their first impression and after-results than those of Mr. Godwin: the reality of their fiction, the individuality of their characters, the research into the innermost recesses of the heart, the boldness of their theories, at once fixed attention; and the very discussions they produced were so many life-springs to their fame. A tale by the author of *Caleb Williams* is an announcement to excite the utmost curiosity; and *Cloudesley*, though certainly but a younger brother, has ample *matériel* to call for and retain the reader's attention. As a mere novel, its pretensions cannot rank very high; the story is meagre, and told too lengthily, and half of the first volume has no sort of connexion with the actual narrative itself. The whole plot is as follows: A younger brother, tempted by opportunity, has the child of the elder brought up in obscurity; and the author's skill is employed to develop the workings of remorse as they are evinced by Lord Danvers and his agent Cloudesley: the latter, bringing up the boy as his own, becomes passionately attached to him, and desirous of his restoration to his defrauded honours;—while the history of Julian himself is only the embodying of the author's idea of a perfect education. It is in the characters of Lord Danvers and Cloudesley that the great merit of these pages consists; they are drawn to the very perfection of metaphysical acumen—nothing can be more admirable than the various shadings of the feelings; the different causes that in the first instance produce similar effects, the changes time and circumstances produce in both, are wrought out with a degree of skill which shews the hand of a first-rate master in moral portraiture. As it would be impossible to give any just idea of the actors by the single scene or two we could extract, we shall prefer making our quotations a cento from the many acute and excellent observations with which the work before us abounds.

"Love is a disinterested passion, for the true lover would not fail to sacrifice his gratification, and in extreme cases his life, rather than be the cause or the witness of serious calamity inflicted on the object of his affections. Yet the parties themselves are ordinarily pursuing their own interests, and seeking their own enjoyments; and they cannot but know it. * * *

"It is a very old remark, that prosperity is emphatically the furnace that tries men's souls. Ordinary mortals at least are curbed and made tame by the laws, and a fear of the consequences that may follow on their ill actions. Why does this man not seize on the splendid prize that lies in his path, on a property adapted to his desires, and that with all his heart he covets? Why does another not waylay and stab the enemy, against whom his malicious passions and his furious resentments rise up in arms? The poet has said, 'All men would be cowards, if they durst.' It would be more true to say, that the majority of men, men of vulgar souls and undisciplined passions, would be freebooters and sanguinary bravoes, if they durst. It is the first step that costs the most. When a man has surrounded himself with a certain number of bleeding carcasses, the victims of his rage, he finds himself so deep in blood, so fleshed with slaughter, that his very remorse can only be stilled by fresher murders. An ill man in prosperity, is like the adder restored to life by the bright and cheering beams of the sun. Till that sun came, he lay in a torpid state; it was difficult to say that he lived. By and by he opens his eyes, and his scales are by degrees set in motion. Anon he rears his head, and shoots out his forked tongue, and sends forth terrific hisses, and shines in his tremendous brilliancy of colours, and flies this way and that, and seems to be every where in a moment. No one is any longer safe from his venom. * *

"There are no two passions that are more insensible in the gradation by which they melt the one into the other, than pity and love. 'Twas but a kindred sound to move.' Beauty never appears so beautiful as when it is under the dominion of sorrow. Beauty, in its hour of exultation and pride, has a tendency to arm the spectator against its inroad and usurpation. We feel the impulse to resist aroused within us, and resolve to shew, while it comes on fifty-thousand strong, that we will not be made the dust under its feet. But beauty in sorrow is the adversary that has thrown down its arms, and no longer defies us to conquer its prowess. It is the weak and tender flower, illustrious in its lowliness, that asks for a friendly hand to raise its drooping head. * * *

"Cloudesley was specially alive to the question of the persons with whom his youthful favourite should associate. But he knew that he could not be without a companion; and he did not wish him to be without. Many of the most valuable lessons and practices that a young person can acquire, are only to be learned in society with those of his own age. 'It is not good for man to be alone.' And that man is substantially alone, though living in the midst of crowds and tumults, who has not a companion circumstanced in various particulars like himself. These are the points in which human creatures touch one another, at which

the virtues and the sympathies of mortals become inter-infused. The existence of a man may be continued for seventy years, and he may pass through an incalculable variety of fortunes, while yet there may be many a nerve and vein of character that shall have lain dormant in him from the cradle to the grave, if he have never encountered an equal, one to whom he has stood forth as open and undisguised as to his own soul,—between whom and himself every thought has been shaped into words,—and they have mutually poured their sensations into each other's bosom, even as a mighty river carries along with it all the spars and corks, and feathers and straws, that float upon its stream. They must have been together in sadness and festivity, alike when the mind subsides into despair, and when it is made frantic with unlooked-for joy, in difficulties and in plenty, in sickness and in health. It is thus that man is made that frank creature, above all disguises, bold, confident, unfearing, and unsuspicious, that beneficent nature intended him to be. * * *

"He was more at his ease with his mother, and poured out his youthful heart to her with greater unreserve. If she had lived longer, she would perhaps have been less to him. But, in the years through which he had hitherto passed, a woman was to him more than a man. If to the softer sex belong more fickleness and inconsistency, if they have less firmness of purpose and depth of combination, than are to be found in us, this was to the present moment totally, or almost totally, unadverted to by Julian. Add to these considerations, that we never know the value of a thing but by its loss, and that the benefit which has escaped from our grasp is that to which our recollection is linked; so that, while our misfortune is recent, we can scarcely think of, and scarcely esteem, any thing else. * * *

"The period of life from three years old to ten, if we are kindly treated, if we are not galled with the iron yoke of despotism, if we are made to feel that we have a will of our own, if we are not thwarted and thrust aside from our innocent desires by the caprice of persons older than ourselves, is in many respects the happiest epoch of human existence. Then is the sunshine of the bosom, the first vintage and harvest of our newly-acquired senses, of perception and imagination, before dear-bought experience has convinced us of their futility and hollowness. It is the epoch in which, by the omnipotent charter of nature, we have no cares what we shall eat, or wherewithal we shall be clothed; but all is provided for us by a superintendence that asks no aid from ourselves, and in which we have no participation of consciousness. * *

"But, beside the direct sorrow with which this event afflicted us, it altered all our views and feelings on the point of domestic comfort. Life and death are conceptions of a peculiar sort; we habitually combine the idea of death with that of an age in a certain degree advanced; this is what we call the course of nature; we know that every man's time must come, and that all must die. But, when we look on the roses and gaiety of youth, the mournful idea of mortality is altogether alien to our thoughts. We have heard of it as a speculation and a tale; but nothing but experience can bring it home to us. Infancy is indeed subject to peculiar perils, but my son had outlived the hazards of infancy. Parents who lose their children in infancy, for the most part endure their loss with philosophy. The children in so short a period had not had time to entangle them in a thousand webs, to become the heart of their hearts. But at eleven years of age the case is totally different. We have watched their stature, the unfolding of their limbs, the growing feeling and thought that speaks in their eye, their accumulating proficiency. I began to regard my boy almost as a companion; I asked his thoughts upon a variety of questions; I drew hints for deliberation from his innocent and guileless suggestions. I began to connect the thought of him with the idea of the world, to consider what would be the destination and fortune of his manhood, in what occupation or pursuit he would be likely to prove most happy or most honoured. Every year he loved his parents better; every year we loved him more. All this was suddenly extinguished. In less than two months we saw him decline from the most enviable health; he became a corpse; and the earth hid him for ever from our sight. The loss of my son had introduced a new inmate under our roof. This was the grim spectre, Death. Hitherto our residence had been sacred; it seemed as if he dared not invade it. * * * *

"Sympathy is one of the principles most widely rooted in our nature: we rejoice to see ourselves reflected in another, and, perversely enough, we sometimes have a secret pleasure in seeing the sin which dwells in ourselves, existing under a deformed and monstrous aspect in another. Thus the miser will love to associate with another miser, who, if we judge by the stature of his vice, we may call his elder brother. He sees in him his own quality, and thus his being becomes multiplied to his apprehension: but he also sees it in its full-grown ugliness, and this answers two purposes to him. First, he laughs at the man who proceeds to that extremity of folly; and next, he encourages and makes much of himself, exclaiming, 'I am not so bad as he, neither!'"

We need add no eulogy upon a work which affords us such quotations as these; and we are glad to see the later years of the author of *Caleb Williams* crowned with so hopeful a literary progeny.

Travels in the Morea. With Maps and Plans. By W. Martin Leake, F.R.S., &c. 3 vols. 8vo. London, 1830. J. Murray.

From the well-known abilities of Colonel Leake we had a right to expect a production of great classical, antiquarian, and universal intelligence; nor, if we may deliver an opinion from only a few hours given to his interesting volumes, are these expectations likely to be disappointed. On the contrary, Greece, becoming at this hour an object of modern, as it must ever be of ancient interest, is presented to us in such luminous aspects by the author, that we know not whether most to prize his research into the old, or his exposition of the existing state of the country. Having received these volumes at a late hour, we frankly confess, that we can do no more than bear testimony to their obvious merits, and speak of the parts we have been able to examine, with unqualified praise. Strabo, and still more particularly Pausanias, are delightfully illustrated by Colonel Leake's labours; but our scanty limits now oblige us to be satisfied with a miscellany instead of an analysis.

"The name of Μονεμβασία is derived from its singular situation, which admits only of one approach and entrance on the land side, over the bridge which connects the western extremity of the hill with the main land. The island is about half a mile in length, and one-third as much in breadth, its length forming a right angle to the direction of the main shore. The town is divided into two parts, the castle on the summit of the hill, and the town, which is built on the southern face of the island, occupying one-third of it towards the eastern end. The town is enclosed between two walls descending directly from the castle to the sea; the houses are piled upon one another, and intersected by narrow, intricate streets. Many of the buildings are of Venetian construction; there are about 300 houses in the town, and fifty in the castle: all, except about six, are Turkish. Before the Russian invasion of the Moréa there were 150 Greek families; but they, as well as the Greek inhabitants of the villages of this district, fled after that event to Asia, or to Petza, Ydhra, and the other islands. Some of them returned, after Hassán, the Capitán Pashá, had expelled the Albanians, who had marched into the Moréa against the Russo-Greeks; but the Vilayéti has never recovered its Christian population, and does not now contain more than 500 Greeks; its cultivation has of course diminished, and now produces little more of the necessaries of life than are sufficient for its own consumption. * *

"Hassán Bey is not only governor of the fortress and vóivoda of the district, but captain also of the sultan's galley, stationed here to clear the coast of pirates, and more particularly intended to preserve Mani in its present orderly state. He is not a little proud of his exploits against the Maniátes. He has not left them, he says, a single tratta to carry on their depredations by sea. Two of their captured galleys, similar in construction to his own, but much smaller, are now lying here, drawn up on the beach just within the bridge. He affirms, that since he has been intrusted with this command he has blown up eighteen Maniate castles, and destroyed almost as many villages. Only a few months since, he took Marathonísi, after firing a prodigious number of shot into it, when he also captured 90 kantárs of powder, in barrels of 400 okes, and 40 kantárs of shot, which had been landed from a French brig of war. The same brig sailed from Mani to Crete, where another cargo was landed for the use of the Sfakhiotes, but which was also seized by the governor of Khánia. Hassán receives from the sultan, for the maintenance of his galley, 12,000 piastres a year, 100 kantárs of biscuit, and 10 kantárs of powder: the vessel mounts twelve guns, and has fifteen pair of oars. His services in this quarter are of ancient date. When the Capitán Pashá Hassán was sent to settle the affairs of the Moréa, after the Russian invasion, Hassán Bey marched from Marathonísi, which had been taken by the pashá, across the *Taygetum* to Kitriés, where he shut up several of the Kapitanéi in a tower, and forced them to a capitulation. The Greeks, who rose in consequence of Orlov's proceedings, are stated by Hassán to have committed the greatest cruelties against the Turks; and it is well known that the expedition of Dolgorouki against Mothóni failed in consequence of their disorderly or cowardly conduct. The Albanians who entered the Moréa on this occasion amounted, according to Hassán, to 15,000, who themselves, alarmed at the great number of their countrymen that were following to share in the plunder, and supported by the government in their determination to admit no more, stationed parties at the isthmus, with orders to prevent any more Albanians from entering the peninsula. When the insurrection had been quelled, and peace made with Russia, the Albanians, who had committed and

were continuing to commit the greatest excesses, were ordered to return home; but repeated firmahns having failed in producing obedience to this order, Hassán Bey accompanied the Capitán Pashá in his expedition against them, when they were totally defeated, and a pyramid of their heads was made near Tripolitzá; of the survivors, some joined the old colonies of their countrymen at Lalla and Bardhúnia, others entered into the service of the pashá; only a few returned to Albania. Hassán speaks highly of the services of the interpreter of the fleet, Mavroyéni, upon this occasion, particularly in the pacification of Mani; he was afterwards vóivoda of Moldavia, and was beheaded by a Grand Vezír Hassán; for which the vezír himself lost his head. Hassán Bey's account of his wars in Máni is very amusing. It seldom happened, he says, that when he wished to destroy a village, he could not find some neighbouring village to assist him in the work, and generally under the guidance of a priest, upon condition of his having the stones of the ruins for a perquisite. Their own civil wars, Hassán says, are seldom very bloody, and months may pass without a single man being killed on either side. The women carry ammunition for their husbands or brothers; and it is a point of honour not to fire at them. To shew the respect in which Hassán's name is held in Mani, he shews me a poetical effusion which he has just received from thence, and in which he is described as gifted with every possible virtue. Poetry and piracy seem to be indigenous plants that will never be eradicated from Greece."

This must be taken as a mere introduction to the public of Colonel Leake's work, which will gratify, in an ample measure, that thirst for an acquaintance with Greece, so naturally prevalent at this particular period, when a prince so intimately connected with England is about to wear the crown of that country.

Memoir of Sir Stamford Raffles.

(Second Notice: Conclusion.)

THE great variety of topic which this volume embraces, amounts, with us, to the prohibition of an adequate review: we must, therefore, content ourselves with the general report already given of it, and a very few farther extracts.

At Bencoolen, Sir Stamford writes: "My first incursion into the interior was immediately east of Bencoolen; here I found the country in a wretched state, and very thinly peopled. I ascended the first range of hills, and having taken up a position on the Hill of Mists (Bukit Kabut), which commands a most extensive view of the surrounding country, and on which no European had before set foot, I determined to make it our country residence, and accordingly gave orders for clearing the forest, &c. In this I have already made considerable progress, a comfortable cottage is erected, and, as far as we can yet judge, the thermometer is at least six degrees lower than at Bencoolen. The only inconvenience will arise from the tigers and elephants, which abound in the vicinity; one of the villagers told me that his father and grandfather were carried off by tigers, and there is scarcely a family that has not lost some of its members by them. In many parts the people would seem to have resigned the empire to these animals, taking but few precautions against them, and regarding them as sacred; they believe in transmigration, and call them their *nene* or grandfather. On the banks of one of the rivers of this coast upwards of a hundred people were carried off by tigers during the last year. When a tiger enters a village, the foolish people frequently prepare rice and fruits, and placing them at the entrance as an offering to the animal, conceive that, by giving him this hospitable reception, he will be pleased with their attention, and pass on without doing them harm. They do the same on the approach of the small-pox, and thus endeavour to lay the evil spirit by kind and hospitable treatment. I am doing all I can to resume the empire of man, and, having made open war against the whole race of wild and ferocious animals, I hope we shall be able to reside on the Hill of Mists without danger from their attacks."

"They are very temperate, of a bold and daring disposition, but passionate and hasty, with a strong attachment to their ancient customs; they look upon all innovation as a departure from truth and justice; they are extremely independent, and jealous of any infringement of their ancient liberties. They are industrious, and less infected with the vice of gambling than the Company's subjects. Opium smoking is unknown among them; they look upon that drug as poison. On the other hand, they have little regard for truth, and think but lightly of the violation of an oath. They have no regard to honesty or fairness of dealing in their transactions, but make a merit of cheating. They are more warlike than the inhabitants of the coast, and are extremely dexterous in the use of their weapons. They cannot bear to hear the term Coolie applied to them, and absolutely refused to assist us in carrying our baggage under that name. They are very temperate in their diet, and seldom eat flesh of any kind. The buffalo, not being a native of their plains, is slain only on occasions of importance. Goat's flesh, although more plentiful, and fowls, which are abundant, are seldom eaten, except in their offerings to the gods. Swine's flesh is not eaten; but, besides this, they have few prejudices with regard to food. They are by no means delicate this way; and the entrails of the fowls killed for our dinner were eagerly picked up, and, after undergoing some preparations, greedily devoured. For this purpose they attended the cook daily in his culinary operations, to carry off every thing he threw away. They do not even scruple to eat the carcass of an animal found dead, although they know not how it came by its death: thus the carcass of the unfortunate horse that died in one of the villages, was almost wholly devoured by them, and some declared they had made a hearty meal from it. The only inebriating drink made use of by them, is a fermented liquor, prepared from rice, and termed *brum:* this is drunk only at festivals. They have the same aversion to milk, and every preparation from it, as the Javanese and other Eastern people. A chief being asked whether he would take milk with his tea, replied, that he was not an infant."

The action of the Upas poison is thus described:—

"The common train of symptoms is, a trembling of the extremities, restlessness, erection of the hair, affection of the bowels, drooping and faintness, slight spasms and convulsions, hasty breathing, an increased flow of saliva, spasmodic contractions of the pectoral and abdominal muscles, retching, vomiting, great agony, laborious breathing, violent and repeated convulsions, death. The action of the Upas poison is directed chiefly to the vascular system. The volume of the blood is accumulated in a preternatural degree in the large vessels of the thorax. The circulation appears to be extracted from the extremities and thrown upon the viscera near its source. The lungs, in particular, are stimulated to excessive exertions. The vital viscera are oppressed by an intolerable load, which produces the symptoms above described, while in the extremities a proportionate degree of torpor takes place, accompanied by tremors, shiverings, and convulsions. The natives of Macasar, Borneo, and the Eastern Islands, when they employ this poison, make use of an arrow of bamboo, (to the end of which they attach a shark's tooth) which they throw from a blow-pipe or sompit. The Upas appears to affect different quadrupeds with nearly equal force, proportionate in some degree to their size and disposition."

The horrors of oriental wars, even where Europeans are engaged, are disgustingly depicted in our concluding extract from a letter in April 1822.

"In the way of news, or interesting information, you cannot expect much. The only political event in our neighbourhood of recent occurrence is the defeat of the Dutch in the interior of Pedang, where they have become engaged in a war with the Padries, a sect of Mahomedans, which is rapidly gaining ground throughout the northern parts of Sumatra. It is the practice of these people, when they are attacked, to place the women and children in front; and in the last onset by the Dutch, it is reported that not less than one hundred and twenty women, each with a child in her arms, were sacrificed, the women standing firm. The discomfiture of the Dutch on the last occasion is stated to have been occasioned by the treachery of a Padri chief, who apparently came over to their side, and led them into a snare; and the Dutch took their revenge of his perfidy by assembling all the troops and chiefs of the country, shaving off the poor man's beard, &c. and then chopping off his head, enbalming it, and sending it down to the seat of government, to the resident's, where it is exhibited."

Sir Stamford Raffles's zeal in support of missionary societies and other popular institutions, has been so often before the public as to absolve us from the need of entering upon the details in this volume. The same remark applies to its zoological and botanical portions; since most of the striking facts have appeared in the transactions of the Zoological and Linnæan Societies, of the first of which the author was a founder. Neither does it fall within our sphere to discuss his political views, from which the directors of the East India Company so frequently dissented: on such questions we can merely say, that we think it improper to divulge individual opinions when officially employed, as the result must be to warn foreign powers against British objects, whether good or bad, and reveal ideas which ought to be buried in the honourable intercourse of both public and private life.

With too much of personal and minute matter, this volume nevertheless contains a mass of interesting and valuable information.

Colman's Random Records. Vol. II.

[Conclusion of our notice.]

THE second volume of this work has not improved our opinion of its general character: there is such a superabundance of what is called twaddle, and the efforts at humour are so sadly overstrained, that we must confess our patience has been sorely tried, where we looked for merriment and laughter. With regard to

order, either chronological or any other kind, there is none observed; so that all we have now to do is to give a few of the best extracts we can select from the mass of uninteresting matter, to conclude the random illustration of these *Random Records*.

" *The Supper of the Ghosts.*

The crown'd heads since the conquest who ruled England's nation
Met on one of our coasts for a jollification;
At midnight these ghosts had a supper in state—
So the yeoman-guard spectres were order'd to wait.
Tolderol, &c.

Cynthia shone out above them to scatter the dark,
And they sat on the sands above high-water mark;
For they knew when Canute said the tide should be stopp'd,
How finely his majesty's shoes had been sopp'd!

The defunct kings and queens had a worm-eaten train
Of the statesmen, wits, heroes, and toasts, of their reign:
Queen Elizabeth Burleigh and Lei'ster brought in—
Charles the Second made Rochester come, with Nell Gwynn.

The chair Norman Billy the Conqueror claim'd,
For extinguishing candles, at eight o'clock, famed;
' But we ghosts,' observed Billy, ' don't go to bed soon—
So I sha'n't toll a curfew to put out the moon.'

King Rufus desired that no venison they'd put on—
For when hunting it last he was shot dead as mutton:
' No lampreys,' cried Henry the First; ' for alack!
They kill'd me about seven hundred years back.'

King Stephen said nought; and if truth were confess'd,
Of his right to be king, the least said was the best;
Besides, how unfit on a throne to sit down!
When he reckon'd his breeches too dear at a crown.

When Saint Thomas à Becket began to say grace,
King Henry the Second put on a long face.
Cœur-de-Lion roar'd out, ' Who's to carve while I eat?
For I cut up a Saracen better than meat.'

Cried John to his barons, ' We'll have now, my lords,
The best *magnum bonum* this country affords.'
' Our best *magnum bonum*, my liege,' they all said,
Is your own *Magna Charta*;' but John shook his head.

Henrys, Edwards, and Richards—the last of them humpy—
Fuddled noses together, though some appear'd grumpy;
For the Lancaster ghosts tippled *red* wine all night,
While the York apparitions touch'd nothing but *white*.

' For the roses,' said Henry the Seventh, ' I entwined them;
And like port mix'd with sherry, in marriage I join'd them.'
' Marriage,' Henry the Eighth said, ' so blesses our lives,
That I never beheaded but two of my wives.'

King Edward the Sixth with the rest couldn't sup,
For a ghost of sixteen was too young to sit up;
But Queen Mary was there—in our annals a blot—
Great Queen Bess, and pedantic King Jamie the Scot.

Charles the First—but the dew falling thick on the shore,
Seem'd the tears of our isle for his murder of yore;
Charles the Second wept too, nought could comfort afford him,
Till a bumper (like General Monk) had *restored* him.

A card of excuse came from Jamie the Second;
But the party had scarce on *his* company reckon'd;
For, paler than lemons he quitted the throne,
And the Oranges instantly made it their own.

The third William stood up, and, *sans* circumlocution,
To the memory drank of our famed Revolution;
Queen Anne gave her Marlborough, old England's fame,
No hero raised higher till Wellington came.

As the spirits broke up ere the sun shot his rays,
To the shades of three Georges they gave loud huzzas;
And the white cliffs of Britain re-echoed the strain,
Of ' God bless George the Fourth! and long, long, may he reign!'"

" The Marvellous Physicians," another fill-gap poem, is a poor affair. Mr. Colman's first dramatic attempt was a musical farce, in two acts, called " the Female Dramatist," of which he says:—

" It puzzled the managerial papa;—he thought it had some promise; but that it was too crude to risk, as regularly accepted by the theatre; so it was brought out *anonymously*, on the benefit-night of Jewell, the treasurer. Little is expected from novelties produced at a benefit; and considering the apathy with which they are usually received, I may without vanity state, that this farce was noticed in a very conspicuous manner, for it was *uncommonly hissed* in the course of its performance. The audience, I was told, laughed a good deal in various parts of the piece; but there were passages in it to excite disapprobation, and much *too broad* to have escaped the erasing hand of the examiner of plays in the present day. On perusing the manuscript after a long lapse of time, I threw the *Female Dramatist* into the flames, as a fit companion for the *Man of the People*;* and if this consumed couple had belonged to any author but myself, he would not, perhaps, have had the folly, or candour (or whatever else it may be called), to rake up their ashes. Undismayed by these failures—such is the *cacoëthes scribendi!*—I proceeded, not long afterwards, from a two-act farce to a three-act comedy. This last was entitled *Two to One*—the first of my publicly *avowed* dramas;—it was sent to town early in 1783, two-thirds of it having been finished on the preceding Christmas. Hence it will appear to the reader, should he think it worth while to recur to dates, in the matters which I have related, that I was guilty of a poem, a farce, and a play (such as they were), in the course of twelve months: the two first crimes having been committed in my twentieth year, and the third nearly accomplished before I had entered my twenty-first."

This odd division of time is something like a riddle. We should guess that the twentieth year, and before one entered their twenty-first, were pretty much the same period, but for the Licenser's nice distinction! Readers would not expect to find natural history in George Colman's biography: but so it is; sympathy,† or something else, has introduced accounts of a bird not so celebrated for sagacity as it deserves to be; viz. a goose.

" The Solan geese are the principal inhabitants of the Bass (an island in the Frith of Forth): a fowl rare as to its kind; for they are not found any where in Britain that I can learn, except here, in some of the lesser islands in the Orcades, and in the isle of Ailzye, in the mouth of the Clyde. They come as certainly at their season as the swallows or woodcocks, with this difference (if what the people there tell us may be depended on), that they generally come exactly to the very same day of the month. They feed mostly on herrings; and therefore it is observed they come just before or with them, and go away with them likewise, though it is evident they do not follow them, for they go all away to the north, but whither is not known. As they live on fish, so their flesh has the taste of fish; which, together with their being so exceedingly fat, makes them, in my opinion, a very coarse dish, rank, ill-relished, and soon cloys the stomach. But here they are looked upon as a dainty. It is a large fowl, rather bigger than an ordinary goose; it is web-footed, but its bill is pointed like a crane or heron, only much thicker, and not above five inches long. When they are coming, they send some before to fix their mansion, which for that reason are called scouts. The inhabitants are careful not to disturb them till they have built their nests, and then they are not to be frightened by any noise whatsoever. They lay but one egg at a time, which they so dexterously fix by one end to a point of the rock in the middle of the nest, that if it be pulled off it is difficult to fix it so any more. They hatch it by holding it fast under one foot, and seldom leave it till it be hatched. (Prodigious!!) The fish caught by the old ones often serve the inhabitants for food, and the sticks they bring to make their nests supply them with fuel. They make great profit of the flesh and feathers of their young ones, which are taken from their nests."

We gather from this quotation, that the old Solan geese sit by wood fires, and carry on a profitable trade (the odious *cannibals*) in the flesh and feathers of their young!! *Apropos*—We believe the price of a Solan goose is the only example extant of the relative value of currency and commodity not having varied for three hundred years; during all which period it has been one pound Scots, or twenty pennies, in Edinburgh market. We wish our political economists would consider this fact: they might construct an unchangeable standard out of the principle.

But we must now conclude, and we do so with only one other quotation, which is literally the best piece of wit we can pick out of the volume; and it will therefore shew that we were not unjust when we spoke of the labour with which the humour was hammered up.

" It is odd that I should have known two Harveys, whose callings, though so very different, caused both one and the other to be the daily and hourly witnesses of scenes which smelt of mortality:—the first being the learned Leech above mentioned;—the second, the landlord of the Black Dog, at Bedfont, (commonly called by corruption Belfound,) famed for his fish-sauce, and his knowledge and practice of cookery. I am uncertain whether he be still alive; but his well-known and well-frequented inn continues, I suppose, to overlook the churchyard, which is remarkable for a couple of yews, clipped into likenesses, by no means flattering, of the beauteous birds of Juno. I once scrawled some lines at this inn, which I give from memory:—

Lines written at the Inn at Bedfont, in the Year 1802.

Harvey—whose inn commands a view
Of Bedfont's church and churchyard too,—
Where yew-trees into peacocks shorn
In vegetable torture mourn,—
Is liable, no doubt, to glooms,
From ' Meditations on the Tombs:'
But, while he meditates, he cooks,
Thus both to quick and dead he looks;
Turning his mind to nothing, save
Thoughts on man's gravy and his grave.
Long may he keep from churchyard holes
Our bodies, with his sauce for *soles!*
Long may he hinder Death from beckoning
His guests to settle their last reckoning!

If my attempts at pleasantry were unacceptable, or incomprehensible, to the doctor, they were better understood, but much worse received, by the apothecary;—I beg pardon,—I should have put surgeon before apothecary, and accoucheur after it,—for so did this personage designate himself. He was a constant resident at Margate, and kept one of those show-shops for chymicals and galenicals which you pass at night, in peril of being blinded by the glare of cochineal, and other dies, from huge globular glass-bottles, stuck up in the windows;—while those in the dark, who espy you at a distance, take you for a red man, or a green, or a blue, or an orange-tawny. His name was Silver, and, when things began to go well, he dropt in only twice in the twenty-four hours, to inquire—' How are we to-day?' and ' How do we feel ourselves this evening?' Previously to this he had been in daily attendance for hours together. I had but one solitary jest to shoot off against this knight of the pestle;—but, from its repetition, and its absurdity, it excited great irritation in the party

* A poem about Charles Fox, also an early attempt of the author's.—*Ed. L. G.*

† After his first farce was performed, Mr. C. tells us: " Next morning (Sunday) brought in a day of rain; but wet weather could not damp my resolution of sallying forth to *shew myself*—myself, the author of *Two to One*—whose fame had been established in the British dominions on the preceding night, by a great house in the little theatre. Now, by the gods! there is a pleasure in being a very great young coxcomb, which none but young coxcombs know. It is delightful to be intoxicated with the ether of conceit, and not to feel what an ass you are making of yourself."

at whom it was levelled: — it consisted simply in applying to Mr. Silver the old proverb, which states that 'all is not *gold* that glitters,' — and in pronouncing it according to the orthography of former days."

Alas! poor author, where be his gibes now, his flashes of merriment that were wont to set the table in a roar?—quite chap-fallen.

The Treasury of Knowledge, Part I.; being a new and enlarged Dictionary of the English Language, &c., preceded by a Compendious English Grammar, with Verbal Distinctions; and the whole surrounded by Morals, Maxims, &c. in Alphabetical Order. By Samuel Maunder. 12mo. London, 1830. S. Maunder.

Part II. *A new Universal Gazetteer, a Compendious Classical Dictionary, a Chronological Analysis of General History, &c. &c.*

THESE two Parts of a work, which well sustains its ambitious name of *Treasury of Knowledge*, are contained in one volume, printed throughout in double columns; and if ever the praise of *multum in parvo* was fully accomplished, it certainly has been earned by this undertaking. The book is really a curiosity:— an excellent English and a sufficient classical dictionary, a clever grammar, a capital gazetteer, a judicious historical chronology, a remarkable collection of wise saws, interest-tables, weights and measures, an explanation of law-terms, and, we believe, fifty other stores of most useful reference, are all compressed into a neat and portable duodecimo, for three half-crowns!! The novelty of surrounding the pages with proverbs, maxims, &c. gives the book a unique appearance, and will help to distinguish it from all similar works, as much as its own merits; merits only to be appreciated by consulting it, and finding that there is hardly any kind of information to be sought which it does not yield in a correct, careful, and intelligent manner. In a word, we have much pleasure in rewarding (as far as our voice can go) the labour and ability bestowed by Mr. Maunder on this work, by truly stating that it is an admirable library of reference; and, as Hunt chalks the walls about his blacking, "the cheapest and best" we have ever seen.

Family Classical Library, No. III. Xenophon, Vol. I. pp. 280. London, 1830. Colburn and Bentley.

NONE of the ancient classics can excel Xenophon, either for memorable events, interest, or entertainment; and we are glad to find the Anabasis in so early a No. of this highly valuable series. Spelman's translation of one of the most delightful authors of antiquity is thus prepared for every class of readers; and they can hardly have a greater treat.

Iconology: or, Emblematic Figures explained; in Original Essays on Moral and Instructive Subjects. By W. Pinnock, author of Pinnock's Catechisms, &c. 12mo. pp. 420. London, 1830. J. Harris.

THE scope and execution of this book are not very easily to be described; or rather, a complete description of them would occupy far more of our space than we can allot to such a publication. Seventy-two engravings (stated to be) from ancient designs, present us with allegorical pictures of the elements, the seasons, the muses, the arts, the passions, vices, virtues, &c. &c. &c., and each of these is explained in a very instructive manner. Every new device to impress knowledge upon the youthful mind is deserving of encouragement; and those who agree with us, that visible representations are powerful aids to memory, will be much pleased by this work. With regard to its literary portion, and the useful addition of categorical examinations upon the text, we can honestly say that they are well calculated to inform and improve the mind.

The Miscellaneous Works of Joseph Addison. 4 vols. 12mo. Oxford, D. A. Talboys.

WHILE the press teems with new productions, which, if we look for original genius or ideas, cannot be deemed new, it is a great pleasure to us to see an old and delightful author revived, as in this instance, in a neat and popular manner. No writer could deserve the election of such re-editing more justly than Addison, the great improver of a former age, and well meriting the attention of succeeding generations. We have here his poems, his dramas, his Italy, his Evidences of the Christian Religion, his Dialogues on Medals, and other miscellanies, printed in a convenient form, and at a price congenial to the prevailing taste for cheap works. We can warmly recommend these volumes.

History of France and Normandy, from the Accession of Clovis to the Battle of Waterloo. By W. C. Taylor, A.B. 12mo. pp. 304. London, 1830. Whittaker and Co.

A SCHOOL-BOOK, and of considerable merit. Our A.B., however, ought to have taken more pains with his style, which is occasionally loose. If he had done so, we should not, as at page 375, hear of *two* desperate battles, in which the French had gained *the victory*.

The Log-Book, or Nautical Miscellany. 8vo. pp. 498, in double columns. Robins and Sons.

THIS book is compiled from many sources; and is addressed to the common classes of readers, being full of marvellous tales of the sea, the humours of sailors, anecdotes, ghost-stories, biographies, and every thing else in the world. It is more amusing, than correct as to naval characteristics; but, altogether, well suited to the end of its concoction.

My Own Story: a Tale of Old Times. 18mo. pp. 168. Dublin, Curry.

A SIMPLE little narrative, but possessing all that interest which attaches to a statement of incidents that bear the marks of truth upon them. We fear this is a too true picture of scenes that took place during the Irish rebellion.

Encyclopædia Americana. Edited by Francis Lieber, assisted by E. Wigglesworth. 8vo. Vol. I. pp. 616, in double columns. Philadelphia, Carey, Lea, and Carey.

THIS is the beginning of an important and laudable undertaking; and such as, if skilfully and industriously conducted to an end, of which the volume before us gives fair promise, is likely to redound to the credit of American literature. A popular dictionary, founded on the German Conversations-Lexicon, and consequently embracing all the latest knowledge of Europe, and containing also a copious collection of original articles in American biography, and other American topics, must recommend itself to notice and favour. It is a curious circumstance, that in order to make room for more valuable matter, the editor has altogether omitted heraldry, as a subject of no consequence in the eyes of so new a nation as the United States: this is rather characteristic. We have also been amused with some of the references, such as "Act of Faith, see Inquisition;" "Actors, see Actresses," &c. The volume extends from the letter A to the word "battle;" and is, altogether, a well-executed design, and replete with information judiciously compressed. Such biographical sketches as it contains (Joel Barlow, for example), are well done, and add much to the value of the work for English readers.

A History of English Gardening, &c. By G. W. Johnson. 8vo. pp. 445. London, 1830. Baldwin and Cradock.

A VERY meritorious volume, with interesting historical details, literary notices of authors on gardening, and much useful information. The account of horticulture in England, from the earliest ages, will be perused with particular satisfaction.

A Compendium of Modern Geography, &c., with ten Maps. By the Rev. A. Stewart. Edinburgh, Oliver and Boyd.

A SECOND edition of an excellent class-book, carefully revised and improved.

A Concise System of Mathematics, in Theory and Practice. By Alexander Ingram. Same publishers.

ALSO a second edition, and meriting similar praise.

ARTS AND SCIENCES.

ANCIENT AND MODERN EGYPT.

M. Champollion's Eighteenth Letter—continued.

I FOUND in the second picture, for the first time, the name and representation of the queen, the wife of Touthmosis III. This princess, called Rhamaithé, and bearing the title of royal spouse, accompanies her husband, making rich offerings to Amon-Ra the generator. The queen re-appears also in two pictures ornamenting one of the small halls on the left, at the back of the building.

The last six halls of the palace are covered with bas-reliefs of the epoch of Touthmosis I., Touthmosis II., Queen Amensé, and her son Touthmosis III., defaced with much care; as well as all the pedestrian figures representing this prince, whose memory was thus proscribed.

The founding of this edifice goes back, therefore, to the earliest years of the eighteenth century before Christ. It is consequently natural, in examining it carefully, to meet with several restorations, which are, besides, announced by inscriptions fixing their epoch, and naming their authors. Such are:

1st. The restoration of the doors and of a part of the ceiling of the great hall, by Ptolemy Evergetes II., between the years 146 and 118 before our era.

2dly. Repairs made about the year 392 before our era, to the columns of the protodoric order which support the ceilings of the galleries, under the Pharaoh Mendesien Hacoris. The stones of a small building raised by the Princess Neitcoris, the daughter of Psammetichus II., have been used for this purpose.

3dly. All the sculptures of the higher façades, south and north, executed in the reign of Rhamses-Meïamoun, in the fifteenth century before our era.

These last embellishments, the most ancient and the most noticeable of all, were no doubt ordered for the purpose of connecting, by deco-

ration, the little palace of Mœris with the great palace of Rhamses-Meïamoun, which with its appurtenances covers almost the whole of the mound of Medinet-Habou.

It is here, in fact, that are to be found the most remarkable works of that Pharaoh, one of the most illustrious among the sovereigns of Europe, and whose great military exploits have been confounded with those of Sesostris, or Rhamses the Great, by ancient authors and modern writers.

An edifice of a moderate extent, but rendered singular by its unusual forms, the only one which among all the Egyptian monuments can give an idea of what a private dwelling was in those ancient periods, first attracts the traveller's attention. The plan which the authors of the great Description of Egypt published of it, gives an exact conception of the general disposition of these two massives of pylons, united to a great pavilion by constructions turning on themselves *en équerre*. I must confine myself to the curious bas-reliefs and inscriptions sculptured on all the surfaces.

The principal entrance looks on the Nile. We first turn round two great massives, forming a species of false pylon, partly buried in hillocks, proceeding from the ruins of modern habitations. Towards the top runs an anaglyphic frieze, composed of the combined elements of the royal legend of Rhamses, the eldest son and immediate successor of Rhamses-Meïamoun. "Sun, the guardian of truth, proved by Ammon." There are besides on these massives pictures of adoration of the same epoch, and two windows, bearing on their case the winged disc of Hat, and on their jambs the royal legends of Rhamses-Meïamoun. "Sun, the guardian of truth, and the friend of Ammon."

The door which separates these structures belongs to the reign of a third Rhamses, Meïamoun's second son, "the lord sun of truth, beloved of Ammon."

In the interior of this little court rise two massives of pylons, ornamented, as well as the constructions which unite them to the great pavilion, with anaglyphic friezes, bearing the legend of the founder, Rhamses-Meïamoun, and bas-reliefs of great interest, because they illustrate the conquests of that Pharaoh.

The anterior face of the right massive is almost entirely occupied by a colossal figure of the conqueror, lifting his battle-axe over a group of bearded prisoners, whose locks are grasped by his left hand. The god Amon-Ra, also of colossal stature, presents to the conqueror the divine falchion, saying to him, "Take this weapon, my beloved son, and smite the chiefs of foreign countries!"

The base of this vast picture is composed of the chiefs of the nations subjugated by Rhamses-Meïamoun, on their knees, their arms fastened behind their backs by bonds, which, terminated by a tuft of papyrus, or by a lotus flower, indicate whether the individual is an Asiatic or an African.

These captive chiefs, whose dresses and countenances are very varied, shew, with complete truth, the features of the face, and the particular vestments of every one of the nations whom they represent. Hieroglyphic legends give in succession the name of every nation. Two have entirely disappeared; those which remain, to the number of five, announce—

The chief of the country of Kouschi, the wicked race, (Ethiopia,) in Africa.

The chief of the country of Terosis, in Africa.

The chief of the country of Taroao, in Africa.

The chief of the country of Robou, in Asia.

The chief of the country of Moschausch, in Asia.

An analogous picture and base ornament the anterior face of the left massive; but here all the captives are Asiatic chiefs. They are arranged in the following order:

The chief of the wicked race of the country of Scheto, or Cheta.

The chief of the wicked race of the country of Aumor.

The lord of the country of Fekkaro.

The lord of the country of Schairotana, a maritime country.

The lord of the country of Scha... (the rest is destroyed.)

The lord of the country of Touirscha, a maritime country.

The lord of the country of Pa... (the rest is destroyed.)

On the thickness of the left massive, Rhamses-Meïamoun, helmed, his quiver on his shoulder, conducts groups of prisoners of war to the feet of Amon-Ra. The god says to the conqueror, — "Go, possess thyself of countries; reduce their strong places, and lead their chiefs into slavery!"

The correspondent massive, and the parts of the dwelling which unite the pylon to the grand pavilion at the back, are covered with sculptures, the details of which are too long to be given here. There are windows ornamented both outside and in, with much taste; and balconies supported by savage prisoners, whose bodies start half out of the wall.

The interior of the great pavilion, divided into three floors, is ornamented with bas-reliefs, representing the domestic life of Rhamses-Meïamoun. I am in possession of correct drawings of all these interesting pictures; among which are — the Pharaoh, waited upon by the ladies of the palace, taking his repast, playing with his little children, or engaged with the queen in a game analogous to check, &c. &c. The exterior of this pavilion is covered with legends of the king, or with bas-reliefs commemorative of his victories.

By following the principal axis of these curious structures, we at length arrive before the first pylon of the grand and magnificent palace of Rhamses Meïamoun; of which the edifice just described is only a simple dependence and notification.

Here every thing assumes a colossal proportion. The exterior faces of the two enormous massives of the first pylon, entirely covered with sculptures, record the exploits of the founder of the building; not only by vague and general pictures, but further by the images and names of conquered nations, and by those of the conqueror, and of the protecting divinity who gives him the victory. On the left massive is represented the god Phtha-Socharis, delivering up to Rhamses-Meïamoun thirteen Asiatic countries; the names of which, for the most part preserved, are sculptured on the cartels serving as shields to the enchained nations. There is a long inscription, the first eleven lines of which are in a tolerable state of preservation, and inform us that these conquests took place in the twelfth year of the reign of that Pharaoh.

In the great picture on the right massive, the god Amon-Ra, under the form of Phre-hieracocephalous, gives the falchion to the warrior Rhamses, to smite twenty-nine nations of the north or of the south. Nineteen names of countries or cities still remain; the rest have been destroyed by rendering the pylon the support of modern hovels. The king of the gods addresses Meïamoun in a long speech, of which the following are the first six columns:

"Amon-Ra has said, 'My son, my cherished seed, master of the world, the guardian sun of justice, the friend of Ammon, all strength belongs to thee throughout the earth, the nations of the north and of the south are beaten under thy feet; I deliver up to thee the chiefs of the southern countries; lead them into captivity, and their children after them; dispose of all the riches in their countries; let those among them who are willing to submit to thee continue to breathe; and punish those whose hearts are against thee. I have also delivered up to thee the north ..... (a chasm); the red earth (Arabia) is under thy sandals, &c. &c.'"

A large, but very much defaced *stela*, proves that these conquests took place in the eleventh year of the king's reign.

The sculptures on the massives of the first pylon on the side of the court refer to the same year of the reign of Rhamses-Meïamoun. They relate to a campaign against the Asiatic nations called Moschansch.

Masses of heaped ruins cover all the lower part of the pylon, and in a very great measure bury the magnificent colonnade which ornaments the left side of the court, as well as the gallery supported by caryatides, forming itself the court of the right side. To clear away this part of the palace would be a very expensive undertaking; but its certain result would be to restore to the admiration of travellers two galleries in the most complete preservation, of columns covered with bas-reliefs, and with rich ornaments, all the splendour of the colours of which still exist; and, finally, a numerous series of large historical pictures. I was obliged to content myself with copying the dedicatory inscriptions which cover the two friezes and the architraves of the elegant columns, the capitals of which are in imitation of the full-blown flower of the lotus.

At the bottom of this first court rises a second pylon, ornamented with sculptured colossal figures; as every where else, relieved from the mould. They record the triumphs of Rhamses-Meïamoun in the ninth year of his reign. The king, his head crowned with the insignia of Ammon's eldest son, enters the [temple of Amon-Ra, and the goddess Mouth, leading three columns of prisoners of war, beardless, and chained in various positions. These nations, belonging to the same race, are named Schakalascha, Taônaou, and Pourosato. Several travellers, on examining the countenances and the costume of these captives, have believed that they recognised in them Hindoo nations. On the right massive of this pylon was an enormous inscription, three-fourths of which are now destroyed by fractures and excavations. From what still exists of it, I see that it related to the expedition against the Schakalaschas, the Fekkaros, the Pourasatos, the Taônaous, and the Ouschaschas. There is also a reference in it to the countries of Aumôr and Oreksa, as well as to a sea-fight.

A magnificent door of rose granite unites the two massives of the second pylon. Pictures of the worship in various forms of Amon-Ra, and Phtha, ornament its jambs; at the bottom of which are two dedicatory inscriptions, declaring that Rhamses-Meïamoun consecrated this great door of beautiful granite to his father Amon-Ra, and that the folds of it were so richly ornamented with precious metals that Amon-Ra himself delighted in its contemplation.

After passing through this door, we find ourselves in the second court of the palace, in which Pharaonic grandeur exhibits itself in all its splendour. No one, who has not seen it, can have an idea of the majestic effect of this peristyle, supported at the east and at the west by enormous colonnades; at the north by pillars, against which lean colossal caryatides, and at the south by other pillars and caryatides, behind which appears a second colonnade. The whole is loaded with sculptures, covered with colours still very brilliant. It is to this place that the systematic enemies of pointed architecture ought to be sent in order to convert them.

CELESTIAL PHENOMENA FOR MARCH.

NOTWITHSTANDING the severity of the passing winter, and the few indications which the earth at present exhibits of returning spring, we are nevertheless forcibly reminded by the advance of the northern signs towards the sun, and the return of the southern to the eastern horizon, that the time of the singing of birds is at hand, and that the face of nature will soon resume its vernal beauty. Aries is advancing towards the west, followed by Taurus, to receive the glorious sun, which, from amidst their quenched brilliancy, will diffuse the genial warmth of spring, and the more fervid heat of summer. Orion is bowing his splendid form westward of the meridian, and will soon appear with feeble beams, as if reclining on the rosy twilight of evening after the vigilance of the long and dreary night of winter. The Virgin and the Balance, as they approach the mid-heaven, revive the recollections of the bending corn and the bounteous fruits of the autumnal season. These, or similar associations, united the cultivation of the science of astronomy with the pursuits of the remotest ages of antiquity: the courses of the stars regulated the wanderings of the pastoral tribes, marked the seasons of seed-time and harvest, indicated the observance of their religious festivals, and the period of the performance of their civil duties. The Hyades (termed by Virgil Tristes Hyades,) were considered the precursors of the rainy season; the approach of the Sun to the Pleiades was the signal for the mariner to rouse from his inactivity and launch forth his bark, which had been laid up during the season of wintry storms; the overflowing of the Nile was indicated by the rising of Sirius, and the retreat of its waters by Aquarius; the labours of the vintage, and the re-appearance of Arcturus, are thus referred to by Hesiod:—

"Now rosy-fingered Morn
Spies bright Arcturus rising from the deep;
Cull then, bring home your ripened grapes, and keep
Them full exposed ten long days to the sun."

$20^d\ 14^h\ 32^m$ — the Sun is vertical to the equator, and passing from the southern to the northern hemisphere. This transit of the equinoctial occurs now in Pisces: it is 2260 years since the equinoctial colure passed through β Arietis, and 4930 years since Aldebaran in Taurus commenced the astronomical year and led the zodiacal train; consequently the first of Aries, as applied to the vernal equinox, is an astronomical fiction, and only employed now for tabular convenience.

$24^d\ 2^h\ 44^m\ 15'$—the Sun eclipsed, invisible at Greenwich: in high south latitudes half the disc will be obscured.

Lunar Phases and Conjunctions.

	D.	H.	M.
☽ First Quarter in Cancer	1	8	2
○ Full Moon in Leo	9	1	31
☾ Last Quarter in Sagittarius	17	5	36
● New Moon in Pisces	24	2	44
☽ First Quarter in Gemini	30	18	58

The Moon will be in conjunction with

	D.	H.	M.
Saturn in Cancer	6	2	30
Mars in Sagittarius	18	13	52
Jupiter in Sagittarius	18	14	30
Mercury in Aquarius	22	8	45
Venus in Aquarius	22	12	15

9^d — the Moon will be eclipsed, invisible at Greenwich, partial to eastern Europe and Africa, and total to nearly the whole of the empire of China; to the city of Canton the eclipse will be visible from its commencement to its termination, and nearly as remarkable to the inhabitants of the eastern hemisphere as the lunar eclipse of the ensuing September will be to the western hemisphere. $20^d\ 10^h\ 54^m$ — the moon will make a *near appulse* to Aldebaran.

10^d — Mercury at his greatest elongation from the Sun (27° 30′), and visible as a morning star. 15^d — in aphelio.

$7^d\ 3^h\ 45^m$—Venus in her inferior conjunction, in which position she may be seen with a delicate curve of her southern limb illuminated, passing to the north of the sun: after this day Venus will continue a morning star till near the termination of the year. 27^d — stationary. 18^d — a beautiful combination of the Moon, Jupiter, and Mars; the two latter in conjunction about noon of the 19th, separated from each other 40′. 21^d — Mars in conjunction with 776 Mayer: difference of latitude 24′.

The Asteroids.— These small planets are, during this and the succeeding month, all morning stars; Ceres to the north of β Libræ, Pallas near α Serpentis, Juno to the north of the two stars in the head of the Goat, and Vesta near the girdle of Aquarius.

Jupiter is among the small stars in the head of Sagittarius, and unites its splendour with Mars to usher in the rising day.

Eclipses of the Satellites.

	D.	H.	M.	S.
First Satellite, immersion	4	17	43	34
Third Satellite, emersion	25	16	55	4

Saturn is the only planet of the system that is not, this month, a morning star. As a telescopic object, it affords a constant source of gratification; its position is now favourable for a distinct view of its orb and belts, the opening between the ring and the orb, the dark space between the rings, the form of the double ring, and the shadow it casts on the planet: a comparison also may be made between the relative brightness of its respective parts; the exterior ring is superior in brilliancy to the interior, and both exceed the planet in brightness. The fourth satellite is generally visible with a telescope of moderate power; the existence of the seventh satellite is doubted by some astronomers. Uranus is visible among the small stars in the neck of the Goat.

Deptford. J. T. B.

ROYAL INSTITUTION.

MR. AINGER endeavoured to point out certain relations and analogies between various kinds of steam or vapour engines, either varying by the use of different vapourisable substances, or in the tension or pressure of the vapour which is intended to actuate them; the great object being to shew clearly what rational expectations of advantage might be looked for from the proposed variations, and to expose certain errors which have more or less crept amongst the general notions upon this subject. The lecturer first considered the expectations of advantage that might be entertained by the use of more volatile substances than water, as the source of vapour; and taking alcohol and ether, both of which have been proposed, he calculated the expense of caloric which would be required first to heat and vapourise equal weights of each, and then produce equal volumes of the vapour of each, at the same pressures. For this purpose the various data furnished in philosophical works on the capacity for heat, latent heat, &c. of these substances were taken; and the result turned out, that for an equal force of vapour, alcohol would be more expensive, as regarded fuel, than water; and ether, on the other hand, more than alcohol, even though ether and alcohol were furnished as abundantly from natural sources as water. Viewed in this way, and arguing from analogy only, Mr. Ainger also concluded that no reasonable expectations of an economical application of the condensed gases presented themselves.

The lecturer proposed a scheme for greatly economising the expense of fuel, by using in succession several fluids, boiling at different temperatures; but as no fluids present themselves fitted for this purpose, we think it unnecessary to dwell upon the principle.

In the library were many interesting works in literature and arts; amongst them a proof of Raimbach's beautiful etching of Wilkie's Parish Beadle.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

DR. HENDERSON in the chair. Mr. Gordon presented a final report on the state of the Society's affairs; it confirmed the amount of debt, rated the income at 6000*l.*, and the expenditure, by retrenchment and economy, at 4000*l.*, leaving a surplus of 2000*l.* per annum to pay debts. Passing over a variety of minor details, the report recommended the Society to abandon its botanical pursuits (cultivation of flowers?), and confine itself entirely to horticulture. The report further stated, that Mr. Sabine had signified his intention of resigning; and spoke of the propriety of appointing a paid Secretary in his place. It was ordered to be printed, that the Fellows of the Society might be better able to discuss its contents at the next meeting.

LITERARY AND LEARNED.

ROYAL SOCIETY.

THE President in the chair.—An important paper by Davies Gilbert, Esq. was read; entitled "On the efficiency of steam-engines." Four gentlemen were proposed, and several elected Fellows. Amongst the presents were the 84th vol. of the *Flora Batava*, from the King of the Netherlands; the 11th No. of the National Portrait Gallery, from the proprietors; several ephemerides of lunar occultations, from the Astronomical Society; with various other works in literature. This meeting was one of the most interesting of the season, from the full attendance of distinguished Fellows of the Society.

The following is an abstract of Mr. Lister's paper on the Compound Achromatic Microscope of Mr. Wm. Tulley; with some account of the present state of the microscope, and suggestions for its improvement on a new principle. Communicated by Dr. Roget, secretary F.R.S.

The principles on which the reflecting, and also the achromatic refracting telescope are constructed, have been recently applied with considerable success to the microscope, and have added much to the power of that instrument. The author speaks with much commendation of the peculiar construction adopted in Mr. Tulley's compound achromatic microscopes, consisting of a combination of object-glasses of short focus and large aperture, the curvatures of which are such as very nearly to

equalise the refractions produced by each. As the magnitude of the aperture, he observes, is valuable only in proportion to that of the pencil of light which it admits, the latter circumstance is that which chiefly claims attention; and as it is often erroneously estimated, a method is pointed out of ascertaining it with sufficient exactness for every practical purpose. He then enters into a detailed description of the several parts of an instrument in his possession, constructed on the principles he recommends, referring to the drawings which accompany the paper. The magnifying power may be varied at pleasure, either by drawing out the tubes containing the eye-pieces, or by substituting an eye-glass of different power or differently combined; and by these changes an uninterrupted range of amplification is obtained from 35 to 800 diameters. No sensible loss as to distinctness is observable, whether the effect is produced by changing the eye-piece or varying the length of the tubes. The construction of the instrument admits of the utmost variation of magnifying power, without the risk of losing sight of the object viewed; and every part which relates to the illumination being wholly detached from the stage, ample opportunity is afforded of rapidly moving the objects, and bringing into view a succession of them, while the light remains the same. Minute directions are given for the employment of the instrument, and its application to various purposes; and great stress is laid on the importance of a skilful management of the light. In stating the results of his experience on this subject, the author takes occasion to advert to some of the sources of fallacy, by which incautious observers with the microscope have so often been greatly misled. When a pencil of rays proceeding from an indefinitely small bright portion of an object are brought to a focus by the most perfect object-glass, the image thus formed is in reality not a point, but a small circle, and will always appear as such, if the eye-glass of the microscope be sufficiently powerful. These circles have a considerable analogy to the spacious discs of stars viewed through telescopes. Like the latter, they become much enlarged by diminishing the aperture of the object-glass; and they are also enlarged by increasing the intensity of the illumination. The overlapping of contiguous circles of diffusion has given rise to many fallacious appearances; such as the spottiness which some surfaces assume, and which have been mistaken for globules. This optical illusion has been the basis of some ingenious but visionary speculations on the intimate structure of organic matter. The appearance in certain directions of the light of lines on the surface of an object where they do not really exist, may be traced to a similar cause.

The author proceeds to describe the method he uses for measuring the dimensions of the objects viewed; and notices different test objects with reference to their affording the means of judging of the powers of the instrument. He next enters into a review of the comparative merits of various microscopes constructed by Cuthbert and Dollond in this country, and by Chevalier, Selligue, Amici, Utschneider, and Franhofer, on the continent.

The concluding part of the paper is occupied by the developement of a principle, from the application of which to the construction of the microscope, the author expects that a still greater extension of its powers will, ere long, be obtained. He remarks, that the circumstance which limits the magnitude of the pencil, admissible with high powers by a single achromatic object-glass, is, that the correction for spherical aberration by the concave lens is proportionally greater for the rays that are remote from the centre, than for the central rays. The degree of confusion in the image hence arising is, in similar glasses, inversely as the square of their focal lengths. It increases very rapidly with a small enlargement of the aperture, but may be rendered much less considerable by distributing the refractions equally among a greater number of lenses of smaller curvature. Hence the advantage obtained by certain combinations. The experiments made by the author have established the fact, that in general an achromatic object-glass, of which the inner surfaces are in contact, will have on one side of it two aplanatic foci in its axis, for the rays proceeding from which, it will be truly corrected with a moderate operation; that for those proceeding from any part of the interval between these two points, the spherical aberration will be over corrected; and that for rays beyond these limits it will be under corrected. Methods are pointed out for ascertaining the situation of these aplanatic foci. The principle here explained furnishes the means of destroying both kinds of aberration in a large focal pencil, and of thus surmounting what has hitherto been a chief obstacle to the perfection of the microscope.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

On Thursday last, Mr. Hamilton, V. P., in the chair.—A paper was read by Mr. Kempe, "On some ancient paintings on panel remaining in the Baston Manor-House, near Keston in Kent, with observations on the practice of painting wainscoted apartments with historical subjects, previous to the introduction of tapestry." Also some incidental remarks on the use of earthern wine-pots before glass came into general use, as applied to drinking-vessels.

THE FOREIGN LITERARY GAZETTE.

The first two months' of this publication having been completed, it would be a sacrifice of our opinion to ultra-delicacy were we altogether to avoid calling our readers' attention to it, and warmly recommending it to general favour. But in doing so, we shall not need to enter upon its claims to public patronage, as the publisher's advertisement in our last page says all we could wish to state of the various and interesting matters which it has comprehended within only eight of its earliest Numbers. If these do not seem to merit a wide circulation, we should be sorry that any praise of ours led to the disposal of a single sheet; though we certainly think the mass of information both instructive and entertaining.

FINE ARTS.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The Marquess of Douglas and Clydesdale, and the Lady Susan Hamilton, Son and Daughter of his Grace the Duke of Hamilton. — Miss Bloxam, Niece of the late Sir Thomas Lawrence. Engraved by F. C. Lewis, from Drawings by Sir T. Lawrence, P.R.A. Moon, Boys, and Graves.

It is generally allowed, that among the various qualities by which the late accomplished President of the Royal Academy was distinguished, his style of drawing was pre-eminent. In colouring, he has frequently been surpassed; in the graceful arrangement of his portraits, and skilful disposition of his effect, he has seldom been surpassed; in his drawing, and more especially in his drawing of the features, it is not too much to say he has never been surpassed. No artist ever had a more exquisite sense of the refined in form; the porte-crayon of no artist was ever more obedient and happy in the delineation of it. Look at the admirable marking in all his faces;—the eyelids, the eyebrows, the cartilaginous parts of the nose, the undulation of the mouth, the general contour. In the hands of other painters, ay, and able painters too, how rarely is it that a countenance of high beauty and delicate expression does not suffer some degradation! It was precisely in treating such countenances that Sir Thomas Lawrence's pencil luxuriated; and triumphantly exhibited, in every touch, the elegant correctness of his perceptions, and the perfect cultivation of his taste. The two drawings, the titles of which are at the head of this notice, are fascinating specimens of his powers in that respect. They have been charmingly engraved by Mr. Lewis.

1. *Modern Athens! or, Edinburgh in the Nineteenth Century.* Part I.—2. *Views of the Cities of Bath and Bristol.* From Drawings by Mr. T. H. Shepherd; with Historical, &c. Illustrations, by John Britton, Esq. F.S.A. &c. Part I.—3. *Views of the Seats, Mansions, Castles, &c. of Noblemen and Gentlemen, in England, Wales, Scotland, and Ireland.* With similar Illustrations. Part I. Jones and Co.

Three topographical works from the same spirited publishers; got up in a style of great elegance, and reflecting high credit on all the parties concerned in them.

MR. HAYDON'S GALLERY.

Eucles— Punch.

On Saturday last Mr. Haydon opened his Gallery at the Western Exchange to the lovers and patrons of art; and on Monday to the public at large. It gives us great pleasure to say, that we consider his two new pictures as among the best and most striking of his productions. On entering the room in which they are placed, we found ourselves in the situation in which Sir Joshua has represented Garrick, struggling between Tragedy and Comedy. In our case, however, the severer Muse was triumphant. Mr. Haydon's "Eucles" is founded on a passage in Plutarch's *De Gloriâ Atheniensium;* in which it is related, that as soon as the victory of Marathon was achieved by the Greeks, an Athenian soldier ran, wounded and exhausted as he was, to the city; and, having announced the welcome news, instantly dropped dead. Of the manner in which Mr. Haydon has treated this heroic subject we cannot give a more adequate idea than by quoting a part of his own description:—

"In the centre is Eucles, pale, wounded, and dying; his eye half closed; the hand which holds the shield relaxing; his limbs tottering; and, the honour of the soldier stimulating him to the last, he grasps with dying energy the broken Persian standard he has fought for and brought triumphantly from the field. He has, as a last effort, lifted his arms as he shouted, 'Hail, we triumph!' but his strength has failed, and his whole weight is thrown on the right leg and bent knee and foot, which are doubled up as he falls. It has been attempted to give him the look of a soldier fresh from a fierce fight: his helmet is cleft in, —his crest is shivered, —his sword is displaced, and in the contest he has lost one sandal and greave. Right opposite Eucles,

hesitating and distracted, is his wife, who is supposed to have rushed out with her newly-born infant, at hearing the voice of her husband;—his pale but smiling face,—his bloody and exhausted look,—his feeble attempt to fold her in his arms, and his dropping attitude, have told her at once the truth. With one foot in the act of going forward, she leans a little back on the other, and pressing her hand to her heated brain, seems afraid to believe the evidence of her convictions. Clinging below to his mother is the eldest boy, recognising his dear father, but terrified at his appearance; and behind are the old nurse and the aged father of Eucles,—the one thanking the gods his son is victorious though dying, while the poor old woman is weeping at what she is supposed to have felt would be the truth the moment she beheld her master. In front, on a step, is a figure springing forward to catch Eucles; while a young woman, seated on the step, is looking at him with great interest; and a young girl, clinging to her, is regarding him with terror. Immediately above is a Greek on horseback in the domestic dress of the Greeks, with the chlamys (or cloak) and petasus (or pliable leather hat), huzzaing. The background is composed of the Parthenon and great temple of Minerva, which stood in the Acropolis, and the propylæum which was the entrance to the hill. The statue of Minerva Promachus (or first in fight), with her spear, is over the propylæum."

It will be perceived that Mr. Haydon has availed himself of every allowable incident that could give both animation and pathos to his work. The action is instantaneous, and does not admit of a crowded assemblage; and we think that no small advantage to the composition. Every figure, however, contributes powerfully to the telling of the story; and the whole, in expression, in colouring, and in effect, has not been surpassed by any production that we have met with of modern art.

Of "Punch" we are also strongly tempted to borrow Mr. Haydon's entertaining explanation; but our limits will not allow us. We must content ourselves, therefore, with observing, that since the time of Hogarth the comedy of the pencil has never gone beyond it. Greatly as we admired Mr. Haydon's former works of a similar class, the present strikes us as much more amusing. It exhibits character without caricature; and the freshness, force, and fidelity of its representation, must be recognised and relished by all who have not rendered themselves too fastidious to enjoy the whims and follies of the passing hour. But even those who are so refined as to think laughter vulgar, may still be furnished with a most interesting subject of contemplation in one of the episodes of the composition. We allude to the exceedingly beautiful figure of the slumbering fruit-girl in one corner of the foreground. The expression is charming; and the colouring, especially of the feet, an exquisite specimen of that fascinating quality.

Detraction itself can, we think, no longer deny the high powers of a man who has thus proved himself capable of simultaneous excellence in two such opposite departments of the art; and who, to use a felicitous expression which we once heard Coleridge apply to the rapid changes in Kean's intonation, can thus suddenly pass "from the super-tragic to the sub-colloquial." Either of these fine works would be an attractive exhibition: combined and aided by the other pictures and drawings of Mr. Haydon, which ornament the walls, we have no doubt that this gallery will be one of the most popular and fashionable resorts of the season.

LE PETIT LOUVRE.

One of the greatest evils which generally attend exhibitions of pictures, whether ancient or modern, is the quantity of rubbish by which the visiter is disgusted and fatigued, and which diminishes both his opportunity and his power of studying and enjoying the works of real merit that may be scattered among it. From this nuisance the gallery recently opened in Regent Street, under the name of Le Petit Louvre, is perfectly free. There are only twenty-three pictures; but there is not one on which the eye of the lover of art may not long dwell with delight. They belong to Mr. Buchanan; and some of the finest of them are from the celebrated collection of Danoot, at Brussels. Among the principal of these are a magnificent "Return from Egypt," painted by Rubens for the Jesuits' church of Antwerp, where it remained, as a grand altar-piece, until the secularization of that order, which took place several years previous to the French Revolution; and the exquisite little gem known by the name of "Le Tir à l'Arc," by David Teniers, of which Sir Joshua Reynolds speaks so highly in his "Journey to Flanders and Holland." The "Portrait of the Marquess of Mantua," by Raphael; the "Adoration of the Magi," by Balthazar da Peruzzi; the "Virgin and Child, with the Magdalen," by Titian; and "Our Saviour betrayed," by Vandyke,—are all works of the highest class. The fine and contrasted expression, and the vigour and even fierceness of execution, of that which we have last mentioned, are extraordinary. It is stated in the catalogue, that when the late lamented President of the Royal Academy saw it, a short time before his death, he declared it to be "a most precious picture for the study of a school of art." We should consider ourselves unpardonable if we were to conclude our notice without mentioning the noble productions of "Apollo and the Seasons," "Meleager and Atalanta," and "Niobe," by our great countryman, Wilson. They stand their ground triumphantly.

MR. DOUGLAS GUEST'S EXHIBITION.

The Banquet of Plato.

Mr. Guest is one of the few artists whose endeavours have been, and are, directed to place the arts in this country upon ground which may entitle them to rank among classical studies and pursuits. In that point of view, the composition which he has here presented to the public is well deserving attention and applause. He has embodied in it a scene with which the lover of ancient learning and history is familiar, and which affords a highly favourable opportunity of exhibiting Grecian character, costume, and manners. If we mistake not, the style of Mr. Guest's picture, and more especially that of his colouring, approximates it to some of the works of art which have been discovered in Herculaneum. The accordance is a proof of the success with which he has accomplished his object.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

JUVENALIA.—NO. I.

Since Homer was of Verse created King
Or Tyrant, (which, in Greek, are much one thing!)
Poets, upon the slip to rhyme, require
Gods to inflate them—if they wont inspire.
Whom, then, as kind accomplice, shall I choose?
Piping Apollo, or the sing-song Muse!
Avaunt! Old England's Demon shall be mine!
A brave, rough Satyr, though not quite divine!
Come, Goat-foot!—at thy nymph-pursuing speed,
And blow with all thy vigour in my reed!
Our poem thus, so Bossu-like, begun,
Say, ye deep Critics! what should next be done?
"Into the midst, with noble mania, rush!"
Ay! like that same blind ballad-singer. "Hush!
Call not great Homer such unsightly names,
You'll throw all Cam and Oxon into flames!"
'T were well perchance I did, in hope they'd rise,
Phœnix-like, from their dust, with brighter dies:
But *verbum sap.*—the method you prescribe
Is good, and saves much trouble to our tribe,
Who else, though ne'er so bent in rhyme to sin,
Would not know how the devil to begin!
Thus, then, relieved expense of thought and time,
I rush into the subject of my rhyme,
War, sacred war, with Folly and with Crime!
Whom, then, shall first the bitter barb o'ertake?
Its thirsty vengeance whose black blood shall slake?
Who first shall bite the dust he daily licks?
What inky soul be sent to modern Styx,
Lutetian Seine! where felon spirits roam,
And ghosts of bodies gibbetted at home!
The Bar, the Dock, the Pulpit, and the Stage,
The Court, the Change, give Satire room to rage:
Nay, though Papirius frown, in state revered,
If Virtue's foe, I 'll pluck him by the beard!
And him, though clad in tough bull-hide for fight,
With front of brass, a shameless, nameless wight,
Truth's lance shall pierce him, and let in the light!
Presumptuous Bravo, or pretending Quack,
Abased, shall take the portrait of his back:
Not even the Fair, if found in Folly's arms,
Shall 'scape, though shielded by a host of charms!
"What! will you take Assassination's tone,
And ruin others' fame, to raise your own?
Or, a vile caterpillar of the press,
Make on the sweetest flowers your slimy mess?"
Thanks for the hint!—Though not quite new, I ken
'Tis a good maxim—"measures, and not men."
Of special hate, Satire should have no spice,
And only lash the Villain in the Vice.
Good sooth! 't were hardly frugal to do more,
For why scourge one with what would scourge a score?
Pure waste of shot to aim at *him—her—you*,
When the same broadside sinks a total crew!
Thus opes the Whale his wide jaws, for the nonce,
And shoals of cuttle-fish are craunched at once!
But ev'n if one by one they fell, I fear
Small need of chosen victims for my spear;
When Vice and Folly stand so thick around,
Each blow must bring a caitiff to the ground;
My random shafts could scarcely well go wrong,
When fools and knaves make up the goodly throng
Of this New Babylon; where Satan's crone,
Hypocrisy, sits scarlet on her throne!
Though a Tartarean troop about her stand,
Colossal Sins, that oft bestride the land!
This giant Hag swells hugely o'er them all,
As o'er Laïd's swarm of houses proud St. Paul.
Æsop, while once with flaming wax he sped
By day through white-wall'd Athens,—drily said,

When questioned by some fool, " he sought
a Man :"
Argus himself might our vast city scan,
Yet fail to find, at least an Honest One,—
Though for his torch he bore a fragment of
the sun !
So rare is Honesty !—" And yet 'tis seen,
Nothing so highly prized,"—high-*priced* you
mean !
'Tis valued wondrous high—when to be sold !
And each man thinks it worth—its weight in
gold ! [forgets
" What ! is not punctual H——, who ne'er
Leaving his nightly Hell, to pay his debts ?"
He pays,—to play in that loved Hell again !
Come ! come ! *your* sense of Honesty is plain :
What *mine* is, more convenient time may tell ;
So for the present, honest John ! farewell.

MUSIC.

THE PHILHARMONIC CONCERTS.

THE Argyll being destroyed, the Philharmonic Society commenced their annual series on Monday last at the King's Concert Room, Haymarket, with Beethoven's symphony in C minor. Upon the whole, it was well played, and pleased ; but Mr. Weichsel, instead of leading, now and then suffered the orchestra to lead him, and this produced at times the effect of indetermination. The second piece, the duetto " Dove vai ?" from William Tell, we should not have recognised to be Rossini's, in consequence of its being mostly free—advantageously so — from those redundant triplet passages with which most of his operas are stamped. Even in the accompaniments there was German solidity, which Donzelli and Santini turned to the best account. A German lady, Madame Dulcken, a relation of the Bohrers, appeared here for the first time with a pianoforte concerto of Herz. Execution, her chief excellence, has become of late so common and cheap a commodity, that it now possesses hardly more claim to distinction than a foreigner's knowledge of French. She plays, however, with spirit and great precision, but without feeling: there is also a want of character and style in her performance, which was particularly apparent in the adagio. The choice of the composition, too, did not speak much in favour of her judgment— for such an assemblage of common-place and unmeaning passages it has seldom been our fate to hear. If we had been looking for half an hour into a kaleidoscope, our eye would have felt exactly what our ear did in hearing this concerto. Herz has, however, of late been very popular for minor compositions, such as quadrilles, variations, rondos, &c. Spohr's " Si lo sento," from Faust, is a scena so delightfully beautiful, that one is grieved not to meet with the same genius more frequently in his other works. A MS. overture to " A Midsummer Night's Dream," by Mendelssohn Bartholdy, is written with much design and skill ; but, like all imitative and descriptive music, however ingenious, without a commentary it is utterly unntelligible.

The second act, which began with Mozart's ever-delightful symphony in D, had no novelty, but was nevertheless very acceptable throughout, particularly Haydn's masterly-executed violin quartett, by Mori, Watts, Moralt, and Lindley ; and the terzetto, from La Clemenza, " Se al volto," by Miss Paton, Donzelli, and Santini. Weber's beautiful and characteristic Jubilee overture had no small share in the applauses bestowed at the close of the evening's entertainment.

CHORAL FUND CONCERT.

THIS concert, instituted for the relief of afflicted and decayed musicians, their widows, and orphans, took place in the Hanover Square Rooms, on Thursday week, and was attended, we are happy to say, by a numerous audience. The bill of fare contained no fewer than twenty-four pieces ;— and among the active supporters were—Mrs. Anderson, Mademoiselle Blasis, Messrs. Phillips, Donzelli, De Begnis, Harper, &c. &c. Among the vocal pieces, Mademoiselle Blasis's " Di piacer" appeared to us the best ; and among the instrumental, Mrs. Anderson's concerto of Mozart, (Hummel's arrangement) and Harper's fantasia on the trumpet. The concerto of Mozart, especially, from the exquisite beauty of the composition, and the feeling, taste, and altogether masterly style in which Mrs. Anderson played it, was perhaps the principal and most applauded performance of the evening.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Five Bumper Toasts, &c. Sung by Broadhurst ; the Words by Dr. H. Fick. R. W. Evans.

COMPLETELY a gentleman's song, and one which, heard from such an organ as Mr. Broadhurst's, must be listened to with delight.

The Crusader ; a Song. By Augustus Meves. S. Chapell.

A VERY spirited composition, and the music well suited to the words. The accompaniment is extremely pretty, and brings to mind the ballad of olden days.

La Gallopade. Written and adapted to the popular Gallopade tune, by Charles Dance. Cramer, Addison, and Beale.

A CAPITAL song, to the most pleasing of the Gallopade tunes, and from which the uninitiated may learn the figure at the same time they are acquiring the air,—a double inducement to purchase. The author is likely to become as popular a Dance as that which he has so pleasantly illustrated.

DRAMA.

KING'S THEATRE.

ROSSINI'S inimitable opera of *La Gazza Ladra* was performed here for the first time this season, on Tuesday night. The part of *Ninetta* was personated by Blasis. The vocal and histrionic powers displayed by her in the representation of this not less difficult than interesting *rôle*, only caused us to lament that she was not better supported in the piece. In this character we have seen her perform both with Zuchelli and Galli, and do not hesitate, particularly when supported by the former, to pronounce her the best *Ninetta* on the stage. The scene in which she is separated by the soldiers from her father, and borne away for execution, is, in our opinion, one of the best *morceaux* of melo-dramatic performances we have ever witnessed.

Signor Santini enacted the part of *Fernando*. We are not altogether satisfied that the signor's conception of this difficult character is exactly correct: the part requires no ordinary study. *Fernando* is placed in situations the most trying and distressing. Though he be the stern soldier, he is, nevertheless, the affectionate father ; and whilst he must conceal from those with whom he is unavoidably thrown into contact on the *scène*, the conflicting feelings by which he is so continually harassed, the emotions of his mind should be made manifest to his audience. To effect this, it is absolutely necessary that the strictest attention be observed, in both " side-play" and *sotto voce* singing ; both of which, on two or three important occasions, were quite overlooked by Signor Santini. In the beautiful trio of *O Nume benefico!* Signor Santini advanced to the stage-lights, and with an unsubdued tone opened this incomparable " round." *Fernando* should have been in the rear, and ought rather have suppressed his voice than indulged in the *fortissimo*. Yet it is but fair to confess that he gave great satisfaction to his numerous auditors.

Ambrogi personated the part of the *Podesta*. In our last No. we stated, that the part was by Rossini originally written for this vocalist. Signor Ambrogi's " reading" of this character is certainly very different from that to which we have been accustomed. Nor do we think his conception of the part what was intended by the author. He is too sombre, and impressed us more with the idea of a vocal psalm-singing clerk than an amorous magistrate. We prefer Pellegrini in the part ; but Signor Ambrogi appeared " out of sorts"—he was " not i' the vein," having only recently recovered from a severe attack of illness ; and as he has not sung for several years, some allowance should be made for want of practice. We have heard Curioni sing better ; and of Pipo, the less we say the better. Madame Petralia ought not to consider this part beneath her vocal rank. This is the rock upon which most Italian artists split. The new ballet to-night has Rossini's music of *Guillaume Tell*.

DRURY LANE.

MR. KEAN is again announced for *Henry V.* Should one of those sudden attacks, to which, unfortunately for himself, he is so liable, disappoint another audience, we trust that there will be no repetition of the disgraceful scenes of last Monday week, or that measures will be taken to punish the ruffians as they deserve. Madame Vestris has been unable to perform since Saturday last, on account of a severe hoarseness. She returns this evening to her popular part in the *National Guard*. Miss Mordaunt retains that of young *St. Victor*, in *Past and Present*, which she played at four-and-twenty hours' notice,—and the piece loses nothing by the exchange.

COVENT GARDEN.

WE had prepared a notice of Miss Kemble's *Mrs. Beverley*, in which we imagined we had done full justice to her talents, and written that, in short, which it would have been as agreeable for her to read as it was gratifying to us to indite ;— but, mercy on us ! the transports of our brethren are of so intoxicating a nature, that our own plainly worded, but sincere commendations, would have fallen as flat upon the palate as small beer after Burgundy. Most happy are we, for many reasons, that the success of this clever and amiable young lady has been so decided ; but we object to exhausting the English vocabulary of praise at the outset of her career, for the simple reason, that we trust to stand in need of the superlatives some seasons hence, when time and practice shall have made her what our contemporaries call her now. What they will have left to say of her *then* puzzles our poor comprehension ; but that is their affair, and not ours. In the mean time it is sufficient to remark, that her attraction is unabated, and that half at least of every sentence she utters is drowned by the boisterous approbation of the spectators, for audience

they cannot be called;—the few to whom that term would properly apply, sitting in anxious expectation of some pause in the storm of rapture which may afford them an opportunity of acknowledging its justice. At present it is literally going to *see* Miss Kemble. The play is altogether well acted. Mr. C. Kemble's *Beverley* is one of his best efforts in tragedy,—and Ward and Abbott are more than respectable as *Stukeley* and *Lewson*. Remembering, as we do, Mrs. Siddons and J. Kemble as *Mr.* and *Mrs. Beverley*, Cooke as *Stukely*, and C. Kemble as *Lewson*; or, of later years, Miss O'Neil, Young, Macready, and C. Kemble, in the same characters, with Miss Foote for the *Charlotte*, our approval of the present cast is praise of no ordinary description.

FRENCH DRAMATIC READINGS.

THERE was a highly respectable company assembled to hear Monsieur Dupont's French Dramatic Readings at Willis's Rooms on Wednesday:—his *discours d'ouverture* contained some very useful observations with regard to teaching and acquiring a knowledge of French. His critical notices on the peculiarities of the language, and especially as applied in defence of the use of rhyme, in which all the best tragedies and comedies of that nation are written, displayed considerable talent and originality: Monsieur Dupont read several of the most interesting scenes in Corneille's beautiful tragedy of the "*Cid*," prefacing each with many judicious remarks. His voice is clear and powerful, and his pronunciation pure and distinct. If the succeeding *séances* be as good as the first, they cannot fail of being instructive and amusing to those who are even slightly acquainted with the French language, and have a taste for its literature.

VARIETIES.

German Theatre in Paris.—M. Laurent, having still the *privilège* for the English and German theatres, although he has been deprived of it for the Italian opera, has made arrangements for a series of operas in April, by a German company. The celebrated tenor Hetzinger, and his wife, are engaged, as also a prima donna, whose name is kept secret; and the *Moniteur* tells us that the company is generally excellent. M. Laurent purposes, it is said, if possible, to bring this company to London in June.

Prussic Acid and M. Chabert.—On Thursday some experiments were tried on two dogs and a rabbit, in order to ascertain the validity of M. Chabert's pretension to the possession of an antidote for poison, and particularly for that powerful agent the prussic acid. They were not so very satisfactorily conducted as to lead to certain conclusions; but the proof amounted to a demonstration, that the immediate or speedy exhibition of ammonia would counteract the effects of the acid in small doses. The dogs were recovered from seven drops of the hydrocyanic (not the concentrated, but the common diluted manufacture of the shops); but the rabbit fell a sacrifice to the dose, though the antidote was administered, as M. Chabert declared, too late. Other experiments are to take place to-day, and to be attended with greater care.

New Mode of Education.—Several months ago it was announced in the French papers, that Count Alexander de Laborde had issued proposals for educating a certain number of pupils, under competent masters; the distinguishing feature being that the pupils should acquire the living languages in the different countries; of which, at the same time, they could attain a competent knowledge of the laws, customs, institutions, arts, sciences, &c. We now find that the young persons who had been got together on this travelling scheme, have already visited Turin, Genoa, Florence, and Rome, and they are said to have made great progress in the different branches of education. As they travel on an economical scale, parents, who are anxious for their sons to see the world, have thus an opportunity of sending them out without the exclusive expense of a travelling tutor.

Sculpture.—A short time ago, as some workmen were employed at a house on the Quai des Bernardins, at Paris, they discovered a great number of bas-reliefs, and other pieces of sculpture, in a state of great perfection. On inquiry, it appeared that the house was built in 1557, by the President Dunoyers, and that the works in question were by John Gongon, a celebrated sculptor. It is understood that the French government will purchase these specimens for the Museum.

Cloth made from Moss Crop.—Mr. Helliwell, of Greenhurst Hey, near Todmorden, has manufactured a beautiful cotton russet cloth, and also yarn for stockings, from the wool produced by the moss crop plant found upon his estate there. Specimens of the yarn and cloth have been sent to us, and the latter is remarkably firm and beautiful. They may be seen at our office.—*Leeds Mercury.*

The Tempest.—Shakspeare's noble play of the Tempest has been recently made the subject of a French romance, under the title of "Miranda; ou l'Isle Sauvage." We have not seen the work itself; but, if we were to judge of it from the passages quoted with applause by the French reviewers, we should say that the grandeur, simplicity, and purity of the original have been lost sight of; and that *ce tableau délicieux des émotions d'une âme tendre et vertueuse, &c. &c. &c.* is merely the vehicle of a mawkish and contemptible sentimentality.

Conveyance of Game, Fish, &c.—A project has long been entertained at Paris, and is about to be put in execution, with the consent of the authorities, for the purpose of transporting, with greater despatch, game and fish from the different departments, so that they may be had in Paris fresher and cheaper than hitherto. It is said that the projectors have adopted means for their preservation till now unknown, and several sloops are already employed by them in fishing near the coasts of Normandy and Brittany; means have also been taken to send off the fish as quickly as possible. The directors having a large capital, it is expected that many advantages will arise from the plan.—*French Paper.*

Scientific Discoveries.—A private letter from Rome states, that for some time past scientific researches have been made at Gregna, under the auspices of the Duchess of Berry, who has defrayed the expense. The remains of a villa, built and adorned with considerable taste, have been discovered. From an inscription found in various parts of the building, it appears that the house belonged to Caius Bellicas, who lived in the time of Titus. One of the apartments is paved in Mosaic, of white and black marble, and another in *opus spinatum*, covered with *opus sigininum*, a mastic composed of pieces of Etruscan vases.

Sicilian Statistics.—According to the last census, Sicily contains 1,780,000 inhabitants, of whom 300,000 are ecclesiastics, or persons living on ecclesiastical revenues. There are in the island, 1117 convents, containing 30,000 monks and 30,000 nuns. The nobility of this small population consists of six dukes, 217 princes, 217 marquesses, 2000 barons, and the same number of an order called gentlemen. In Palermo, the population of which is only 150,000, there are 388 churches.

The Arts and Sciences in France.—Great progress is making in the French provinces in literature and sciences, &c. Several new institutions have been opened in large towns; and at Marseilles an Athenæum has been lately formed, which is expected to equal the best scientific institutions of the capital.

The Jesuits.—There are at the College of Jesuits, at Fribourg, 193 students, of whom 152 are French. There are also 130 out-door students.

Indian Art.—At a meeting of the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of India, held in Calcutta, for the purpose of distributing premiums to native gardeners and others, for promoting the Society's objects, an ingenious native blacksmith received a reward of fifty rupees for a model of a steam-engine, which he had executed without assistance, from an inspection of one in the Mission House at Serampore.

LITERARY NOVELTIES.

[*Literary Gazette Weekly Advertisement, No. X. March 6th, 1830.*]

PUBLISHING.

This is the busy hour of publishing; and notwithstanding all the novelties we have this day brought forward, and the multitude which cover our table, we have to notice the following in progress, or, as the phrase is, "very nearly ready." And, first, come:—Two volumes of Burckhardt's valuable works, in addition to the three already published. These will complete the literary labours of that celebrated traveller; one being the result of his residence among those extraordinary people the Bedouins and Wahabys of Arabia; the other an illustration of the remarkable customs, manners, and opinions of the modern Egyptians, derived from their own proverbial sayings current at Cairo, where our lamented author died; and the volumes, we doubt not, are like all Burckhardt's other works, replete with curious and authentic information, and will afford a multiplicity of interesting and entertaining anecdotes: a second edition of Montgomery's new poem, Satan; and also an eleventh edition of the Omnipresence of the Deity: Frederick von Schlegel's Philosophy of History; with an Historical and Critical Notice of the Author, and of German Literature generally, by Francis Shulte (by subscription): The Doctrine of Universal Pardon considered and refuted, in a Series of Sermons, &c., by Andrew Thomson, D.D., of St. George's Church, Edinburgh: Partings and Meetings, a Tale founded on Facts: Letters on the Physical History of the Earth, addressed to Professor Blumenbach, by the late J. A. de Luc, F.R.S., Professor of Philosophy and Geology at Göttingen, translated from the French: with a Vindication of the Author's Claims to Original Views, in regard to some Fundamental Points in Geology, by the Rev. Henry de la Fite, M.A.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

Kincaird's Adventures in the Rifle Brigade, post 8vo. 10*s.* 6*d.* bds.—Nolan's Supplement to an Inquiry into the Integrity of the Greek Vulgate, 8vo. 8*s.* bds.—Atkinson's Forms in Conveyancing, 8vo. 1*l.* 4*s.* bds.—Swan on Ecclesiastical Courts, 8vo. 5*s.* bds.—Mangin's More Short Stories, 18mo. 4*s.* 6*d.* hf.-bd.—Borner's University of Edinburgh, Vol. III. 8vo. 12*s.* bds.—Family Classical Library, Vol. III. 18mo. 4*s.* 6*d.* bds.—Meek's Mutual Recognition, 12mo. 3*s.* bds.—Steamers *versus* Stages, 18mo. 2*s.* sewed.—Sidney Anecdotes, Part I. 18mo. 2*s.* 6*d.* sewed.—Greville's Algæ Britannicæ, 8vo. 2*l.* 2*s.* bds.—Reproof of Brutus, 8vo. 8*s.* 6*d.* bds.—Affairs of the Nation, 12mo. 7*s.* bds.—Hennen's Medical Topography of Gibraltar, 8vo. 1*l.* bds.—Moorsom's Letters from Novia Scotia, post 8vo. 12*s.* bds.—Cloudesley, a Novel, 3 vols. post 8vo. 1*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.* bds.—Douville's Child's Introductory Book to the French Language, 18mo. 3*s.* 6*d.* cloth.—Children as they Are, 12mo. 6*s.* hf.-bd.—Morning Conversations, 18mo. 2*s.* 6*d.* hf.-bd.—Portugal, 12mo. 5*s.* 6*d.* hf.-bd.—Hinton on the Holy Spirit, 12mo. 6*s.* bds.—M'Diarmid's Sketches from Nature, 12mo. 7*s.* 6*d.* bds.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

☞ Notwithstanding the addition of eight pages to our *Gazette* of this day, we find we must yet defer many articles intended for insertion: Second Reviews of Sir W. Scott's History of Scotland, and of Lord Londonderry's Narrative, are among these; also Sir Hilgrave Turner's Letter from Bermuda relative to the Rosetta Stone and other interesting Egyptian Antiquities, &c. &c.

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March, 1830.

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